

THE Nonconformist.

"THE DISSIDENCE OF DISSENT AND THE PROTESTANTISM OF THE PROTESTANT RELIGION."

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ECCLESIASTICAL AFFAIRS.

THE CHURCHMAN'S MIRROR.

No. V.

THE CHRISTIAN MAGISTRATE.

COME, courteous reader, let us gaze together upon a portrait of Christian magistracy!—a fancy portrait, alas! it must be; but one, nevertheless, which to a soul intimately conversant with the spirit of revealed truth, and wrapt in devout admiration thereof, stands out from the framework of the mere letter of God's word, clear, angular, impressive, majestic—a picture which none can look upon without admitting the likeness to be perfect. Come! glance not heedlessly, for the piece will repay protracted study. The severe simplicity of the outline may, perchance, mislead you to the conclusion, that your eye ranges over but an every-day production. 'Tis not so—the farthest from it possible! Linger awhile and look! Does it not grow upon you? fascinate you by an ever-increasing spell? and, at length, filling you with that delightful awe which the true sublime never fails to awaken, force from the depths of your being the silent prayer, "Oh! that this earth might but see the original!" See how, through the medium of civil authority, the mind of Christ beams in mild effulgence! Those powers, honours, influences, instrumentalities, capabilities—the various features which compose the countenance of state rule—mark how each and all express in mysterious but beautiful unison the living soul of Christian truth! Aye! 'tis a face through which heaven-born religion may look upon the outer world with tranquil and smiling satisfaction. Comely at all times, and majestic even in her lowliest forms, Christianity cannot show herself more lovely than when taking palpable shape and embodiment in legislative and magisterial authority.

State-churchism, we think with all becoming humility, draws but a rude picture of "the Christian magistrate," and expresses by it a very ordinary, a very human idea. The ruling power professing God's truth, by incorporating it with a special clerical institution, and endowing it with national funds, strikes us as a remarkably terrene notion—a marvellously clayey development of one of the grandest purposes of God. If this be indeed the reality prefigured by ancient prophecy—if it was to this that the faith and hope of a travelling and persecuted church was in past times directed by the finger of inspiration—if this is really to constitute the glory and the crown of spiritual Christianity—why, then, the means which heralded the end must be admitted to be of disproportionate magnitude. A thing which may be done equally well by the most depraved as by the purest—an idea which can be expressed as efficiently by the vilest as by the worthiest agency—a consummation which might be enjoyed in times the most profligate as fully as in days of godliness the most devout—surely, we mistake in pointing to this, or aught resembling it, as the peculiar and eminent triumph of gospel truth. In itself it may be a lie, as oftentimes it has been—a public lie—a patent hypocrisy—an affair beginning, proceeding, and ending in the meanest and most ignominious worldly policy. Magistracy, one may consent to call it, and that only by courtesy—but to stamp upon it the title of *Christian magistracy*, would appear to us to give authority to as gross and malignant a libel upon Christianity, as the perverseness of human wit can invent.

And now, a truce to generalities. Let us look at the portrait in detail—closely scrutinise its individual features—and see how religion, true religion, may express itself through the medium of civil authority, in perfect harmony with the whole tenour of divine revelation. For convenience sake, we are under the necessity of personifying the power we wish to represent; and, under the general term magistracy, of including all state powers, legislative and executive, corporate and personal.

The Christian magistrate, then, begins by becoming

a Christian man. The personal, in this case, must precede the official. The horse which subserves the benevolent purposes of the messenger of God, in bearing him to his expectant flock, may as well be called a Christian horse, as may a licentious king, or a profligate legislature, professedly aiming at the church's welfare, assume or receive the descriptive epithet. He is not a Christian father who preaches purity to his children, but exemplifies licentiousness—he is not a Christian master, who compels his servants to subscribe to a Bible society, whilst he himself practically disowns religion, and wastes his resources in debauchery. Wicked men are wicked men, whatever the official relation they sustain—and no legal fiction could sanctify the falsehood implied in praying for a Charles the Second or a George the Fourth, as "our most religious sovereign." The piety of the magistrate, like that of his subjects, must be unaffected, sincere, intelligent, and hearty. Opinion on religious topics is no more in him, than in them, religion itself. Christianity asks and must have from all its disciples, not intellectual assent merely, much less external profession, but moral sympathy with its whole spirit and design, dominant love, and cheerful, nay, chosen subjection.

The Christian magistrate, acting up to the high dignity of his position, will be pre-eminently Christian in his personal character. He is entrusted with awful responsibilities—he wields influences for good or for evil of the most potent kind—he touches society, as it were, at all points, and, wherever he touches it, communicates to it an impulse which no power he has at command can afterwards control. Willingly or reluctantly, he is possessed of the property of assimilating to himself very much of the material that passes through his hands, and, in some shape or other, the whole nation comes more or less under the action of this property. He cannot but be conscious of this—every day's observation and experience will thrust it upon him; and, if the main object of his heart and life be Christianity, he will be careful to exemplify it just in proportion to the conspicuousness of that position he has been called in Providence to occupy. Where lesser men may be lax, he must be strict—where his inferiors sleep, he must be vigilant. In his case, more than in others, the well-being of many is involved in his consistency; and benevolence, as well as piety, will teach him to shine brightly.

We need hardly go on to insist that true religion may beam through the magistracy, in active personal exertion, and in ample and unwearied benevolence, in aid of the truth which abides in his heart. To give of what is not his own—to be liberal with funds which must be furnished by his people—to endow with property which he has first demanded from his subjects—is easy, and, in a worldly sense, may be reputable, but how it can be set down as Christian, we are at a loss to discover. The act is one which no evangelical principle can make spiritually significant—no gospel virtue can infiltrate it. There is no self-denial in it—no sign of mastery over his own spirit—no true gratitude—no enshrinement of the "beauty of holiness." But to part freely with his own—to be the first in generosity, as he is the foremost in station—this, indeed, will commend religion to the indevid, and make magisterial influence tell more directly and more potently in its favour, than would the most lavish grants, wrung from the helpless but unwilling, by the authority of law.

We know all this will be admitted by our opponents. Each of the duties to which we have pointed will be classified as personal rather than official. The true question, it will be urged, is, not how the ruling power should dispose of himself as a man, but as a sovereign—not how religion may appear in his individual, but in his official, acts. As a lawgiver, ought his laws to have respect to Christianity?—as a magistrate, ought he to be guided by the principles of revelation? Yes, we reply to both queries—and we purpose a fuller explanation of our meaning in our next article.

NONCONFORMITY IN GUIANA.

(From our own Correspondent.)

Thorough Nonconformists cannot be indifferent concerning the spread of their principles. The history of their introduction to any country must be interesting to them, and they will rejoice in their diffusion. Concerning the Nonconformists of Guiana but little is known, and their existence in that portion of her Majesty's dominions is of very modern date. British Guiana was formerly a Dutch colony, and after its possession by the English, it continued to be a land of slavery and oppression, from which the light

of the gospel was excluded. There were Dutch churches there, professing of the Reformed and Lutheran persuasions, but in such a corrupt state that Luther and the Reformers would not have acknowledged them. Such was the state of the colony when the glad tidings of salvation were communicated to its benighted inhabitants by the agents of the London Missionary Society. Among them we find the descendants of our nonconforming forefathers, and in churches founded by them the grand principles of nonconformity are taught.

Considering the circumstances under which the missionaries entered on their labours, and the constitution of the society with which they were connected, it can create no surprise that there has been a diversity of opinion and practice among them.

If by nonconformity we are to understand, not merely the repudiation of state authority in all matters of religious faith and practice, but also the rejection of all state support, and all human control over the churches and ministers of Christ, in the discharge of their religious duties, then the nonconforming churches and ministers are not numerous. Too many bow their necks to men, and there are a few who speak and write against unconditional freedom.

Many honourable testimonies have been borne against the iniquitous impositions by which our local authorities have endeavoured to crush the liberties of the people. The venerable Wray twice visited his native land to seek the abolition of unjust and oppressive laws, and twice returned in triumph. The honoured martyr Smith died in gaol, under sentence of death, for nobly refusing to bear arms in company with tyrants, against their injured and exasperated slaves. In these more favoured times many loud protests have been uttered against the insidious and base attempts which are made by Presbyterians, Puseyites, and Papists—hired by the state—to undermine or overthrow the interests of pure Christianity, and to assist in binding fetters on a free people. To many these protests may appear unavailing. Nay, it may be thought that they have done injury; and that, like the communications made to Pharaoh, they have stimulated the oppressor to increase our burdens. It is true that our local legislature has treated some of them with supercilious scorn, and vainly attempted to construe others into sedition. It has also increased the pay of its hirelings, and added to their number; but to the eye of faith these are signs of promise. It is the infatuation of the Egyptians over again, goading them on to their own destruction.

The Christian brethren in connexion with Providence chapel, George Town, stand foremost in the ranks of Nonconformists. Their indefatigable, spiritual-minded, and justly-beloved pastor, the Rev. J. Ketley (who is now suffering from the effects of a very serious accident), has set an example of consistency with his avowed principles which is worthy of being followed by every minister of the gospel. He has not escaped the difficulties which usually beset a pioneer in a good cause; but he has manfully encountered and overcome them, and he now enjoys a rich reward in the benedictions of a grateful people—a free, united, and prosperous, church—and in the broad seal of Heaven's approbation.

With the knowledge which I have of the success with which God has blessed his people in George Town, who have been the honoured instruments of raising many churches and congregations in various parts of Demerara, I could not but smile as I read over the other day the Society's report of its meeting held in 1840, at which the independence of the church in George Town was acknowledged, and provision made for perpetuating it in time to come. It does not appear who moved or seconded the resolution relating to the business. Not a word is reported in any of the speeches in reference to it. It would almost seem as if it were smuggled through the meeting by requesting the chairman to connect it with another resolution, when the meeting was too much wearied to be capable of attending to what he was doing. Surely it was not so. The directors could not be ashamed of the first-born son of nonconformity in Guiana, and unwilling to acknowledge his descent from them; and the meeting must have rejoiced at the celebration of his maturity. Was there a fear that the young man would not acquit himself to the honour of his parents when he left the parental roof? If there were any such apprehension six years ago, there is no ground for any now. The pastor is as exemplary as ever. The church stands fast in the liberty wherewith Christ has made it free. Sister churches are multiplied in connexion with it. There are at present three approved candidates for ordination to the ministerial office. A reader, who has seceded from the English church, and taken a small con-

gregation along with him, seeks their fellowship, and expects ere long to be ordained as an Independent pastor. Other churches are advancing to maturity. Independent and united, they strive together for the faith once delivered to the saints. The gospel sounds out from them into the regions beyond them. Their trials, discouragements, abundant labours, and onward progress, are but little published among men; but their record is on high, and thousands will have occasion to bless God for their works of faith and labours of love.

The cause of nonconformity is advancing in Guiana. The attention which has recently been directed towards it is an evidence of progress. The circumstances of the colony demand its aid; and the necessity of trusting to self-support, now pressed upon the churches, will promote its growth. Its advocates have been much misrepresented, and fiercely assailed. A few cannot, and more will not, understand them. But they are united, in good spirits, and in good earnest. They are resolved on the triumph of their cause, and cheerfully commit it to Him who will "defend the right." The odium which may be heaped upon them by mistaken or unreasonable men they account as only the small dust of the balance, when compared with the weight of reproach patiently endured in the same great cause by the men whom they delight to honour. They hope, by patient continuance in well-doing, to silence all opposition.

Nonconformity, in an incipient state, exists in more churches than one, besides those which are publicly known as Congregational churches; and the germs of it will probably be found in many places where they were not at all expected to appear. The air of freedom—the only one in which it can breathe—is a congenial atmosphere for all the Lord's freemen who have been rescued from civil bondage.

An intelligent negro observed to the writer:—"If we support our own cause, we ought to choose our own minister." What could be more reasonable? Who can doubt the ultimate prevalence of a sentiment containing such good sense and scriptural truth?

The church of Christ at Fearn has unanimously requested that their minister should be settled among them as an independent pastor. An application has been made to the directors of the London Missionary Society on the subject; and it is confidently expected that, at the Society's next general meeting, suitable persons will be authorised to transfer the mission premises at Fearn into the hands of trustees for the use and benefit of the church, in consonance with the wishes of its members, and in accordance with the Society's fundamental principle.

THE FREE CHURCH AND SLAVERY.—The commotion on the question as to the Free Church's connexion with the slaveholding churches of America is still increasing in this quarter. We understand that at a very long and protracted meeting of St Peter's session, a resolution was carried by the casting vote of the Chairman (Mr. Burns) to hush up the subject; and that the minority (or rather the majority, for the dissentients from the resolution are in reality a majority of the elders) are adopting steps to maintain their views of the evils of slavery and the necessity of the Free Church shaking herself clear from the stain which attaches to her.—Last night a meeting of the School Wynd Secession Congregation was held in their chapel, when resolutions strongly condemnatory of slavery, and calling on their Presbytery to repudiate fellowship with all churches directly or indirectly supporting such a system, were unanimously agreed to.—We also see, from our advertising columns, that a *soirée* in honour of the eloquent advocates of abolition—Messrs. Douglass, Wright, and Buffum—is to be held next week.—All these are symptoms, and strong ones too, of the state of public feeling in Dundee on this important subject.—*Dundee Courier*.

LECTURE.—On Tuesday evening, Mr. J. Gibbs, of Aylesbury, delivered a lecture in the Congregational chapel, Bicester, to a very numerous audience, on the present political duties of Dissenters. It was received with warm marks of approbation.—*Aylesbury News*.

NONCONFORMIST ASSOCIATION, SOUTHAMPTON.—A public lecture was delivered to the members of the Southampton Nonconformist Association, on Tuesday evening, at the Baptist chapel, by the Rev. T. Pullar, minister of Albion chapel. The Rev. T. Morris, Baptist minister, presided, and opened the meeting with a few introductory remarks. The Rev. Mr. Pullar commenced his lecture by referring to the great importance of the extension of the gospel of Christ, which extension was second only to the gospel itself; and when any human institution interfered with the divine authority, its usefulness was impaired and its efficiency destroyed. It had been asked what Dissenters had to do with the national church; but were they not a part of the nation, and had they not a voice in their national institutions? The Church receives its supplies from the national treasury, and was subject to the legislation of the Parliament; and so long as this was the case, they had a right to interfere with what was thereby rendered a political institution. They were branded as political Dissenters. But he would ask by what doctrine of Christianity they were called on to give up their civil and political rights? The charge came with a very bad grace from the members of an establishment which was supported by the state, and which could only use such public prayers as were sanctioned by Parliament. They were condemned as being joined with infidels in an endeavour to destroy the Church. He denied that they had any wish to injure the Church in the smallest degree; their desire was to improve her efficiency, and promote the progress of the gospel, by allowing religion to maintain its own ground, and pursue its way by the force of its own divine purity, unshackled by any human institution. But if they were agitating for a good object, ought the fact of infidels being connected therewith to cause them to refrain and stand aloof? The same objection might be made with equal force to the free-trade and slave-emancipation movements, and indeed to every other to

which the public mind was directed. But were there no infidels to be found on the side of their opponents? The historian Hume himself was a strong supporter of the establishment. The rev. gentleman then proceeded to a consideration of the hindrances which existed to the furtherance of the voluntary principle, and the errors which existed among Dissenters themselves with reference to this important subject. He impressed on them the necessity of observing a strict maintenance of their principles, and concluded an admirable address by urging on his audience the duty that devolved on them to increase their exertions in the cause of truth.—*Hants Independent*.

EDINBURGH VOLUNTARY ASSOCIATION.—The annual meeting of the Edinburgh Association for Promoting Voluntary Principles, was held on Monday night week, in Nicolson-street church. Mr. William Bruce, minister, President of the Association, occupied the chair. Among those on the platform were the following ministers:—Dr. Marshall, of Kirkintilloch; Dr. Ritchie, William Marshall, Leith (Secession); J. Symington (Relief); J. R. Campbell; James Mann, Musselburgh (Independent); J. Townend (Wesleyan Association), &c., &c. The annual report having been read by the Secretary (Mr. Johnston), Dr. Marshall, of Kirkintilloch, addressed the meeting at considerable length in support of the first resolution. This was not the time, he said, to abandon the voluntary cause:—

Looking around me—taking a survey of the field of our operations—my opinion is, that the present time is not the time to abandon the voluntary cause. This is not a time to be relax, or slothful, or remiss, in advocating that cause; on the contrary, it appears to be a time for advocating it zealously, for being forward and strenuously determined in its support—supporting it on every side, and sparing no exertions to bring it forth to victory [applause]. Why! my friends, shall monopoly lose its footing over mere human laws, and maintain its footing on sacred ground? Shall the great doctrine of equal rights become triumphant in matters of commerce, and not become triumphant in matters of religion?

He rejoiced at the progress of the cause throughout the world, and especially in connexion with the anti-state-church movement in England:—

It is also matter of great satisfaction to us,—greater, indeed, than we can well express,—that the cause is prospering and prevailing as much in other quarters as here, in England, in Wales, on the Continent of Europe, indeed, we may say, in all parts of the world. In particular, it is very gratifying to observe how it is taken up, and with what zeal and energy it is taken up, by some of the brethren in the south, of whom we once complained, and whom we were wont to regard as sufficiently tardy. I refer chiefly to the British Anti-state-church Association—an institution which had its rise in the summer of 1844—an institution to which some of us belong—an institution which numbers among its zealous supporters a large body of the able and enlightened belonging to various religious denominations; and which, I may add, in pursuing its great object, has displayed an activity and power equalled, perhaps, but certainly not surpassed by any association of men in the kingdom [applause]. We look to that institution with feelings of brotherly kindness; and we will unite in bidding them God speed. Our eye is upon them—our heart is with them. We cordially hail every effort they make, every step they take, and every triumph they achieve. May they go from strength to strength; and may the Lord teach their hands to war, and their fingers to fight.

Mr. Townend seconded the motion, which was unanimously agreed to, as were also those subsequently proposed. Mr. Ballantyne, seconded by Councillor Falkner, moved—"That the meeting, being increasingly convinced of the unscriptural and unjust character of all alliance between church and state, pledges itself to employ every lawful means for its complete abolition." Mr. Symington proposed the next resolution, to the effect that the meeting regarded the spirit of the civil rulers in Switzerland, at present exhibited towards those who separated from the state church there, as another instance of the tendency between church and state, and expressed their warmest sympathy for those thus suffering for conscience' sake. Mr. Campbell seconded the motion. The last resolution was proposed by Mr. Mann, and seconded by Mr. Johnston, and was to this effect—That, while the meeting rejoiced in every approximation to union among Christians, based on the principles of the New Testament, they could not sympathise with any scheme that involved a compromise of their principles.

FREE CHURCH MANSE FUND.—The subscriptions to this scheme now exceed £100,000, and, in consequence, the fund may be held, in one sense, as constituted.—*Witness*.

THE NEW BISHOP OF JERUSALEM.—The Rev. Moses Belson, the new Bishop of Jerusalem, was a German Jew, formerly well-known in this city, where he worked as a journeyman saddler. He had arrived in this city, travelling—as is the custom with young German mechanics—in search of improvement and experience, and, having a desire to inquire into the authenticity of Christianity, received the cordial assistance of the late Mr. Sloman, and Mr. Grove, the dentist. He was baptized, and subsequently returning to his own country, became a distinguished divine, and has been selected by the King of Prussia to succeed Bishop Alexander.—*Western Times*.

RELIGIOUS TOLERATION IN CHINA.—It having been represented to the Imperial Commissioner Keying, by Sir J. F. Davis, the British plenipotentiary, that some doubt existed as to whether Chinese professing Protestant Christianity would be protected by the law as well as those becoming Roman Catholics, Keying has replied that "Virtuous Chinese shall by no means be punished on account of the religion they hold. No matter whether they worship images or do not worship images, there are no prohibitions against them, if, when practising their creed, they act well." The Imperial Commissioner also promises to direct the early issue of a proclamation to the above effect. The concession is one of true liberality, and will, when stamped with the force of law, be the charter of religious freedom in China.

THE GERMAN CATHOLICS.—A letter from Vienna, of Feb. 21, in the *Cologne Gazette*, states that a circular has been issued by the Chancellor of Austria to the governors and chief provincial authorities in Bohemia,

Moravia, Galicia, Silesia, and Styria, declaring "the German Catholics to be an illegal association, and having no right to sojourn in the empire; moreover, such persons as form part of this dissentient body shall be liable, in certain cases, to a criminal prosecution. The Austrian ambassadors are forbidden to *vicer* the passport of any member of this sect, and if, by chance, strangers or Austrian subjects have been able to introduce themselves into the interior of the kingdom, they are to be held liable to prosecution."

LETTER FROM CZERSKI.—The *Times* inserts the following letter from Pastor Czerski, at the request of a correspondent, in explanation of what might otherwise seem incongruous in his reconciliation with Ronge:—

"I am now engaged in preparing a circular which will place the agreement of Racwicz, about which you inquire, in its true light. Meanwhile receive my assurances that this world has no price to offer which would buy me off from my allegiance to the Lord Jesus Christ, the Son of the living God. Our agreement was to labour with united energies against the encroachments and assumptions of Rome, and to exercise Christian love and forbearance towards each other. But my principles and my creed are unaltered, and must remain so; I never can have fellowship with unbelief. The Breslau brethren, however, gave me the assurance that they will preach Jesus Christ the crucified, the Son of the living God, and if they do so my opposition to them must cease with its cause.

"Your friend and brother in Christ,
"Schneidemühl, Feb. 23. J. CZERSKI."

THE CANTON DE VAUD.—A fraternal address to the pastors of the Canton de Vaud has been drawn up and signed by forty-seven ministers of the United Church of England and Ireland. Before the address is sent to its destination it is anticipated that four or five hundred signatures will be obtained to it.

CLERICAL INTOLERANCE IN THE ISLE OF WIGHT.—The late Rev. T. S. Guyer, as a minister of the gospel, laboured faithfully in this town (Ryde) for more than twenty-eight years. About twelve years since, the late Mr. Guyer chose Binstead as the place of interment for an infant daughter that died, and she was buried there. About four years since another daughter died; she was twelve years old. She was buried by the present minister of Binstead without objection. Accordingly Mr. Guyer long since fixed on Binstead as the place where he and his family should be buried. A few days before he died he "gave commandment concerning his bones," and requested to be buried at Binstead. Arrangements were made accordingly, and notice was given to that effect on Sabbath evening last. On Monday the undertaker, who is a deacon of the Independent church at Ryde, applied to Mr. Hewett in the usual way for leave of interment, but was refused, he assigning as the reason that the late Mr. Guyer had been a Dissenting minister, and that he had preached against the Church of England; assuring the applicant that no consideration (for many were urged) would induce him to alter his decision; that, if the family wished, he would raise no obstacle to their moving the ashes of the children, to facilitate which the reverend gentleman offered to forego his fees. At the request of the widow and family, it was then arranged that the remains of our beloved minister should be interred in a vault, to be prepared in the chapel where he had so long laboured. On Friday the remains of the rev. gentleman, amid a vast concourse of spectators, were borne to their resting-place, and deposited in a vault prepared for them at the foot of the pulpit of which for twenty-eight years he had been the ornament. The mourners, in great numbers, assembled at ten and proceeded at eleven to meet the corpse, which they followed in procession. The ministers of Independent chapels supported the pall, and, after the family, followed the ministers of the county, next the members, congregation, and other friends. The Rev. T. Cousins, of Portsea, officiated at the interment, and the Rev. T. Binney, of London, pronounced the funeral oration, which, by its powerful and effective eloquence, created an intense and thrilling sensation. The Rev. T. Adkins, of Southampton, preached the funeral sermon in the evening. The shops were generally closed, and every demonstration of love and respect for the memory of the departed was evinced by every class and denomination.—*Correspondent of the Hants Independent*. [We are glad to learn that Mr. Guyer was insured in the Dissenters' and General Assurance Office, for £100. The policy was taken out by his people in 1839, and was presented to him on his fiftieth birthday, as a token of their esteem and attachment. Such an example is eminently worthy of imitation: we should be glad to find it extensively followed. To the church and congregation of the deceased pastor, it must now be matter of special gratification, that they have made some provision for the comfort of those who are so unexpectedly deprived of a husband and father].

THE REV. JACOB STANLEY, THE WESLEYAN PRESIDENT.—It may not be generally known that the present head of the Wesleyans is a liberal and enlightened man, who has always professed reforming principles, and avowed himself the enemy of exclusion. We have just seen a printed bill, announcing Mr. Stanley's appearance at a missionary meeting, convened by the *New Connexion*, and at which a Wesleyan Association minister is to be one of the speakers! It does our heart good to record such an event.—*Inquirer*.

REV. MR. BICKERSTETH.—An announcement was made last week by some of the London journals, that this rev. gentleman, in consequence of his recent accident, was far from convalescent. We rejoice to be enabled to state that this report is not correct, as Mr. Bickersteth is improving under his medical advisers.—*Aylesbury News*.

APPLICATION OF THE PENNY POSTAGE PRINCIPLE TO RAILWAY PARCELS.—On Monday last, at a meeting of the Trent Valley Railway Company, Mr. Tootal stated, that on the series of lines connecting Manchester and Liverpool with Birmingham and London, all parcels under 12lbs. weight would be carried from one end to the other, and to all intermediate places, at the uniform charge of 1s.; and that this plan was ultimately to be extended to all the lines between Falmouth or Dover at the south, and Glasgow at the north!

RELIGIOUS INTELLIGENCE.

MONMOUTHSHIRE WELSH INDEPENDENT ASSOCIATION.—The quarterly meeting of the above association, and the annual meeting of the Auxiliary of the London Missionary Society, were held at Sharon chapel, Tredegar, on the 3rd and 4th inst. In the conference of ministers and messengers of the churches, held the first day, it appeared that the cause of Christ is gradually advancing. The collections for the Missionary Society were considerably larger than those for the year before. The public services were conducted by Messrs. John Bowen, Penywaen; Ll. R. Powell, Hanover; J. Matthews, Mount Sion, Newport; W. Williams, Adulam, Tredegar; W. Edwards, Aberdare; E. Rowlands, Pontypool; R. Jones, Sirhowy; David Salmon, Mill-street, Newport; W. Roberts (Welsh Baptist), Tredegar; J. Ridge, Kendle; and Edward Roberts, Cwmavon. The different services were edifying and impressive, and the collections, upon the whole, were liberal.

WALTHAM ABBEY.—Mr. D. J. East, of Arlington, near Fairford, Gloucestershire, has accepted a unanimous invitation from the Baptist church, Waltham Abbey, formerly under the pastoral care of the late Rev. James Hargreaves, and will enter upon his stated labours on the first Sunday in May.

The income of the Wesleyan Missionary Society, for the year 1845, amounted to £112,823, which has enabled the society to pay all its debts, and commence operations in 1846 with a balance of upwards of £700 in hand.

MR. KNIBB'S SUCCESSOR.—We have a pleasure in announcing that our esteemed friend and brother the Reverend Thomas F. Abbott, of St. Ann's, has received a unanimous invitation from the churches lately under the pastoral care of our deceased brother, the Rev. W. Knibb. The invitation has been accepted, and Mr. Abbott will enter upon his ministerial duties on the first sabbath in February.—*Jamaica Baptist Herald.*

MOUNT ZION CHAPEL, BIRMINGHAM.—The differences that have for some time past existed between the trustees of this chapel and their pastor, Mr. Dawson, have at length been satisfactorily arranged. At a tea meeting held lately, in Cannon-street school-room, F. Room, Esq., in the chair, Mr. Morgan made the following statement:—

He (Mr. Morgan) was happy to report, that an amicable arrangement had been effected between the Rev. George Dawson and the committee [hear, hear]. The parties to this agreement were, on the part of the congregation at Mount Zion, the Rev. G. Dawson, Messrs. Booth, Cook, and Tyndall; on the part of the committee of the Baptist denomination, appointed to pay off the debt, and manage the affairs of the chapel, Messrs. W. Middlemore, F. Room, J. C. Woodhill, and W. Morgan. These gentlemen met at Mount Zion Chapel, on the 9th of the present month, and decided that Mr. Dawson should remain in possession of Mount Zion till the 24th of June, 1846; that all parties legally interested in the premises should be requested to concur in all necessary proceedings, for securing the object contemplated; that the money which has been obtained towards the debt on the chapel, during Mr. Dawson's administration, belongs to the Baptist body; that the Baptists will pay the debt (amounting to about £90), which was due for current expenses when Mr. Dawson first came; and that all receipts and expenses incurred since that period, be borne by Mr. Dawson's congregation. The names of the above-mentioned eight gentlemen are attached to this document, from which it appears that the Baptists will have the property on the 24th of June; and that the sum required for them to pay is the said £90, and the amount due to the mortgagee, £4,000 [cheers]. Towards this nearly £1,600 had been obtained; and he (Mr. Morgan) felt sure that the meeting would be happy to know that the Rev. Thomas Swan was then engaged in the metropolis in this cause.

TESTIMONIAL TO MR. WADDINGTON, OF STOCKPORT.—A short time since Mr. Waddington, Independent minister, of Stockport, was presented by his people and friends in the town, with a purse of fifty-five sovereigns, as a token of their personal regard and high estimation of his character and talents. A tea party, at which about 400 ladies and gentlemen were present, was held on the occasion; the meeting included friends belonging to nearly all denominations of Evangelical Christians in the town and neighbourhood.

CHESHUNT COLLEGE.—SCHOLARSHIPS.—At the last anniversary of this college several scholarships were founded or promised. Of these, three were offered for competition at the commencement of the present session. They are of the value of £30 a year, tenable for four years, and open to candidates for admission into the college, after they shall have passed through a three months' probation, and to students in the college of not more than two years' standing. All competitors must have matriculated at the University of London, or have graduated at an university in the United Kingdom. The first examination for these scholarships was held after the Christmas recess, and three candidates presented themselves. The examination lasted four days, and was conducted by the tutors, with the assistance of the following gentlemen as examiners:—in Greek, Professor Malden, M.A., of University college; in theology, the Rev. Professor Hoppus, D.D., F.R.S., of University college; in general literature, the Rev. W. Smith, LL.D., of Highbury and Homerton colleges; in mathematics and natural philosophy, the Rev. N. Jennings, M.A., principal of Hull college. Two scholarships were awarded, the one to Mr. Joseph Parker Spink, the other to Mr. John Barfield.

The treasurer of the Missionary and Scripture Readers' Society has recently received, among other donations, the sum of £700 from Lady Olivia Sparrow, in furtherance of the objects of the above-named society.

THE REV. GEORGE GOULD, of Dublin, has accepted the unanimous invitation of the Baptist congregation assembling in South-street, to become their minister, in the stead of the Rev. Mr. Welch, and he will enter on his duties on the 29th of March, if the repairs of the chapel be then completed.—*Western Times.*

ALBION CHAPEL, MOORGATE.—On Tuesday evening, March 3, a meeting was held of the members and friends of Albion chapel, Moorgate. For three or four

months previous, the congregation had been engaged in an effort to liquidate the remaining debt on the chapel, amounting to £1,420. It was reported to the meeting, that the effort had been completely successful; and that, entirely by the members and seat-holders, without the smallest foreign assistance, the required sum of £1,420 had been raised.

NORWICH.—On Thursday last between 500 and 600 members of the church and congregation usually assembling at the Baptist chapel, St. Mary's, drank tea with their pastor, Mr. William Brock, in St. Andrew's-hall. In the course of the evening Mr. Brock made a short address, sketching, in rapid outline, the various scenes through which the church and congregation had passed during the thirteen years he had been connected with them, and having called attention to the very cheering prospects of the Sabbath school at Heigham, it was unanimously and heartily resolved at once to establish a day school there, and arrangements were made to secure that object. After refreshments had again been served, the evening was closed by singing and prayer, and the company dispersed a little before ten o'clock.

BRISTOL.—A service, for the purpose of recognising Mr. G. B. Thomas (late of the Baptist college, in this city) as pastor of the Baptist church and congregation assembling at Fishponds, near Bristol, was held on Wednesday morning last, in the Wesleyan chapel, in that village, which was kindly lent for the occasion. Messrs. Glanville, of Kingswood; Winter, Lucy, Giles, Haynes, Gotch, M.A., of Bristol; and T. Thomas, late of Hereford, were present, and took part in the service. The church and congregation are about to build a new chapel and schoolrooms at Fishponds, their present accommodations not being sufficient for their requirements.

CAMDEN TOWN.—Mr. J. C. Harrison has received a unanimous invitation from the church meeting in Park chapel, Camden Town, and intends entering on his duties on Lord's-day, March 22.

FINSBURY CHAPEL, LONDON.—On Wednesday, March 4th, there was held the annual tea meeting under the superintendence of the Liquidating Fund Society, when about 600 persons partook of the very excellent provision, — Alexander Fletcher, D.D., in the chair. Several appropriate addresses were delivered—by Mr. A. Jones, of Chatham, on Christian Unity; by Mr. Woodman, Bow, on Christian Fellowship; by Mr. Robert Philip, Maberly chapel, on Christian Zeal; and by Dr. Hewlett, on Christian Liberty. It was a delightful season of Christian gladness.

DUFFIELD-ROAD CHAPEL, DERRY.—The opening of the above chapel, for the use of the Baptist denomination, took place on Lord's-day, March 8th, 1846. The services were conducted in the morning by J. G. Pike, minister of St. Mary's-gate chapel; in the afternoon by W. F. Poile; and in the evening by J. Gawthorne, minister of Victoria-street chapel. There was a very interesting tea-meeting on the following evening. The attendance on the services was good, and £20 were contributed to the funds of the place.

GREAT HAYWOOD, STAFFORDSHIRE.—On Tuesday, Feb. 17, a new Congregational chapel was opened in the above place, when two sermons were preached by Mr. D. E. Ford, of Manchester. The collections amounted to upwards of £20. After the morning service, between thirty and forty friends dined together, and several of them referred to the occasion as a very interesting one. On the following Sunday, Feb. 22nd, two sermons were preached in the same place by Mr. T. R. Barker, Theological Tutor, Spring-hill College, Birmingham.

RUGELEY, STAFFORDSHIRE.—On Wednesday, Feb. 18, a public service was held in Elmore-lane chapel, for the recognition of the settlement of Mr. E. F. Hughes in the pastoral charge over the Independent church and congregation at Rugeley. Mr. W. F. Buck, of Burton-upon-Trent, conducted the introductory devotions. Mr. J. Hill, of Stafford, explained the principles and constitution of Congregational churches. Mr. J. Cooke, of Uttoxeter, offered up the designatory prayer. Mr. D. E. Ford, of Manchester, addressed the pastor. In the evening Mr. M. Butler, of Stone, preached to the church and congregation.

MORE POST-OFFICE ESPIONAGE.—On Tuesday last a most respectable foreigner, residing in London, and engaged in extensive mercantile pursuits, received a letter from a city in the Prussian dominions, near to the scene of the Polish struggle; the letter so received had been first opened, and subjected to the authorities in the London Post-office!! What the extent of the practice may now be, I know not; but from the above fact I cannot but infer that "the creatures are at their dirty work again." I am happy to add that the letter was—as might be expected by all who know the writer, or his London friend—free from the slightest taint of politics.—*London Correspondent of the Hants Independent.*

SINGULAR MARRIAGE.—It has been arranged that a very singular marriage will shortly take place at Sheildaig. The bridegroom, whose cognomen is "Rory Dubh Beg," or "Little Black Rory," is sixty years of age, four feet two inches high, and in appearance a *fac simile* of Punch. Rory exults in the fact that he never wrought "a hand's turn" in his life, and declares that he would not dig a creel of potatoes for the estate of Applecross. He levies "black mail," in the shape of potatoes and herrings, amongst the fishers, who are impressed with an idea that he has "poor beyond this world." He has no residence, but burrows amongst caves and rocks, where he is often heard by belated fishwives, holding communion, as they imagine, with strange and mysterious beings. Rory, however, has resolved to enter upon the matrimonial state. The object of his choice is a creature of weak intellect, who wanders about Torridon, where it is believed she was first inspired with the tender passion. Surely such creatures should be restrained from marriage. The bridegroom is employed in the *theging*, or begging, for his nuptials; and judging from the weight he carries, he appears to be very successful.—*Inverness Courier.*

WELSH SKETCHES.

No. V.

EDUCATION IN WALES.

We remarked, in our first sketch, that "there is no part of the United Kingdom about which so little is known to the religious public in England, as Wales, though its ecclesiastical and religious position is of the most interesting character." In reading an account of the debate in the House of Commons last week, on the state of education in Wales, we perceived that members of Parliament, who seem anxious to benefit the Principality, stand in need of a good deal of instruction as it regards the ecclesiastical position of our country. Our Welsh blood boiled with the most patriotic and most national indignation when we read that an honourable gentleman had stated, that "few of the Welsh people were able to read in their own language." We hardly knew what to think of him; but at length we concluded that it would be more charitable to suppose that the honourable member must be a fairy, than to charge him with wilful and glaring ignorance. In olden times fairies were common in Wales, but they have long since disappeared. In their times, no doubt, what the honourable member stated might be very true, but now the times are changed. But since he has declared that such is the state of things in Wales, and that, too, in the presence of the collective wisdom of England, we can hit upon no other solution than to suppose him to be one of the long-lost fairies of "auld lang syne," who by some means has found his way to this upper world. Should he be tempted to appear in the Principality, he will be regarded as a *curiosity*.

We are not concerned at present to refute other statements made upon the aforesaid occasion. We are glad that our country attracts notice. From this we may gain something; certainly we have nothing to lose. It is singular that the most peaceable and orderly portion of the community is so much neglected by the legislature. Had it not been for religion, we should have been miserable indeed; but, thanks to nonconformity, we can read "in our own tongue, wherein we were born, the wonderful works of God;" and hence there is among us that state of feeling which approximates very nearly to "peace on earth, good will towards men."

Taking Wales as a whole, we venture to say, that as far as reading is concerned, few, if indeed any, countries on the face of the earth can compete with us. We have visited scores of Sabbath-schools in the Principality, and have not been able to find in them a single adult not able to read. Indeed, in general, with the exception of a very few juvenile classes, the schools are divided into Testament and le classes. We are well aware that the state of things on the borders of England is not so favourable; and this likewise is the case in the mining districts. But even there we are not so bad as the honourable member would have the British Commons to believe. In a Sabbath-school in a mining district, which we inspected a few weeks ago, there were 48 classes. Out of these 15 were juvenile classes, and from the remaining 33 classes there were only 4 unable to read; leaving 29 classes who read either the Old or the New Testament. And we are of opinion that a similar inspection of the state of our Sabbath schools would abundantly prove the incorrectness of the statement to which we have referred. Mr. Seymour Tremenheere, in his report on the state of education in the mining districts of South Wales, remarks:—"The Sunday-schools of Dissenting congregations are frequented by large numbers of adults as well as children. Unquestionably these schools have done inestimable service in communicating widely among the rising generation the elements of religious knowledge." And if another proof was needed, it may be found in the fact that the united circulation of the Welsh periodicals amounts to about 27,000 copies monthly. Surely this is no evidence "that the adults are also immersed in similar ignorance, few being able to read, even in their own tongue." The translation of Matthew Henry's "Exposition" into Welsh, Dr. Adam Clarke's, a considerable portion of Dr. Gill's, besides several Commentaries on the New Testament, and parts of the Old, by Welsh authors, prove to a demonstration that our country is not backward in the march of religious knowledge. Albert Barnes' Notes on the New Testament are now being translated, and upwards of 2,500 copies are circulated in five of the South Wales counties. And yet the fairy would have us to believe that the Welsh people are illiterate!

But we are no apologists for Welsh ignorance, whilst we are very loath to take more than our due share of blame. Our defence has been earnest—our confession shall be ample. The Welsh people are deficient in scientific knowledge, and we fear they must remain so to a great extent until the English language becomes generally understood. Writing and arithmetic are much neglected, partly on account of the short time for which children are sent to schools; and partly, as it regards the latter, on account of its being always explained to the children in English. The instruction given in the majority, if not all, of our day-schools, is in English—at least, in something that is so called. We can well remember the time when we suffered the misfortune of being degraded in the class, because we chanced to pronounce the word *doubt* correctly. It was in vain that we inveighed against the injustice of our sentence. We exhausted all our wisdom in attempting to convince our teacher that *b* before *t* in the same syllable is silent. Our solemn protest was disregarded, and the whole class laughed outright at our ignorance. It would, therefore, be unreasonable to expect the Welsh people to be proficient in the English language. Their teachers themselves, as the

above anecdote shows, are not far a-head of their pupils. And when the blind undertakes to lead the blind, the fate of both may be easily predicted. Schoolmasters are so badly remunerated as to render starvation almost certain; and the office is, therefore, resorted to only as a help to some other employment, or in case of inability to follow any other trade; or perhaps, more strictly speaking, for the consideration which influenced the unjust steward—"I cannot dig; to beg I am ashamed." The above-mentioned report of Mr. Seymour Tremenheere furnishes a convincing illustration of the truth of our remarks:—"Of forty-seven day-schools, five are under the care of females; sixteen under masters who have been unsuccessful in trade; eleven under miners or labouring men, who have lost their health, or met with accidents in the works, and who have subsequently 'got a little learning' to enable them to keep a school; ten received some instruction with the view to adopt the profession of teaching; four were ministers of Dissenting places of worship; and one was the clerk of the parish church." (*Vide* "Minutes of the Committee of Council on Education for 1839-40.") In a paper on the "Statistics of Merthyr Tydvil," by G. S. Kenrick, Esq., read at the last annual meeting of the British Association, it is stated, "there are no proper infant schools; no good juvenile schools, two only middling; most of the teachers being illiterate, *two of them not able to write.*" We fear that these pictures are not overdrawn; and if this be the general state of education, it is high time that something should be done to wipe away the reproach. The subject, in its vast importance, has not been presented with becoming earnestness before the public. Fire must be cast upon earth until the whole Principality shall kindle with the sacred flame. The mass of the people must be enlightened. They consider themselves as born to toil, and conclude that education would incapacitate them for their hereditary drudgery. And though the schoolmaster's bill in Wales (especially in the agricultural districts) is *frightfully* reasonable, parents consider themselves unable to pay three shillings per quarter and the entrance fee of sixpence. They are likewise anxious to get what they can from the labour of their children. And when they are sent to school at all, it is but for a very short period; and in the absence of all early cultivation, it is not surprising that the working classes are generally unable to write, and without taste for general literature. We deem it an important day in our own history when a fond mother determined to gratify us with a monthly periodical. It formed our character and settled our destiny. Yet before this victory was won we had to struggle for three long years, and those years were from six to nine. The whole neighbourhood predicted that the event would be our destruction. We were laughed at by playmates, and threatened with vengeance by relatives. To attempt to enumerate all the heart-rending sighs and the burning tears which the contest cost us, would exhaust every particle of our patience; yet in our own, we read the history of many Welsh children.

The poor stand in need of cheap education. For this, as yet, no provision has been made on a large scale. This is of the greatest importance, especially in the agricultural districts, as the inducements to acquire knowledge there are not so powerful as those of towns and the mining districts. In consequence of this it is grievously neglected. In an "Essay on the Character of the Welsh as a Nation," the author states that in audit of parish accounts, held a few years ago, not more than two, from upwards of fifty, were correct enough to pass the examination. This instance strongly points to the necessity of doing something energetically and unitedly for the intellectual advancement of our beloved country. The National Schools have done a little, but the instruction imparted in them is scanty and superficial. Grammar, history, and geography are compelled to make room for the Collect for the day and the Church Catechism. We, too, are Dissenters; and it is not long since we have read of two fatherless children having been expelled from one of these Church schools for the crime of attending a Dissenting Sabbath-school on one Sunday afternoon. Of this and similar examples of clerical bigotry we shall have to speak in our forthcoming sketches.

Yet there is hope for Wales. The South Wales Dissenters have formed an educational union, but as yet they have not done much besides establishing a normal school at Brecon, where several young men are now training. We are afraid that the Church party will not fall in with the movement; and as the committee is pledged not to touch Government money, some difficulty will be experienced in providing suitable school-rooms. The success of the schools depends in a great measure upon this.

In North Wales, the British and Foreign School Society have appointed three agents; and a considerable number of schools have been opened. One of the agents, the Rev. J. Phillips, in the year 1844-45, organised sixty-nine committees, and sent thirty-three young men to the Borough-road School. These facts are pleasing indications that the winter is passing away, and give us good grounds to hope that the sun of our fame has not set to rise no more, and that "Ichabod" shall not be written on the tall cliffs of our much-loved Cambria.

"Too Bad!"—The *Shropshire Conservative* of Saturday last has a typographical representation of a stout gallows, from which depend, not the persons, but the names of the four members of Parliament connected with the county Salop, who, having but a short time ago been advocates of the protective system, have now wheeled round and voted contrary to the interests of British industry. At the foot of the black and awful paraphernalia are these words,—"Thus we gibbet traitors!"

CORRESPONDENCE.

THE PROPOSED CHRISTIAN ALLIANCE.

To the Editor of the Nonconformist.

The following questions are respectfully addressed to all whom they may concern, with a view to the promotion of just conclusions on this important subject:—

Wrath, bitterness, evil speaking, and all uncharitableness, are undoubtedly opposed to the mind of Christ. It is undoubtedly right, that Christians, though of different denominations, should love one another, and treat each other with respect. What objection, then, can there be to an association for the very purpose of promoting and manifesting, among Christians of every name, mutual love, kindly bearing, candour and esteem?

If the proposed Alliance has this in view, as, at least, one of its objects, is it a sufficient objection to say there is no bitterness except on the state-church question, and that, therefore, that question should be first settled, since, but for it, no such alliance would have been thought of?

Or to say, as on behalf of the Voluntaries, that the Alliance will tend to abate opposition to state-churchism?

Or to say, that it will, upon the whole, either strengthen or weaken the state-church party, and therefore cannot be one that both Churchmen and Dissenters may consistently adopt?

Or to say that it may be unable to take measures in particular, as the defence of the persecuted, or the diffusion of truth, or resistance of error, without compromising either the state-church principle, or the voluntary principle, and so involving dishonesty?

Or to say it may become a confederacy for other ends than those contemplated, and ends injurious to Christian truth and liberty?

Is there any obvious reason why opponents on the state-church question should not harmoniously and usefully co-operate in an Evangelical Alliance, as they do in the Tract Society?

As we know, notwithstanding any theoretical misgivings that might arise were the Tract Society now to be formed, that it is a good institution, why may not the proposed Evangelical Alliance be likewise a good association, notwithstanding analogous misgivings?

Is it a sufficient reason why the Alliance cannot work well, although the Tract Society, composed of Churchmen and Dissenters does work well, that the Tract Society has only to publish what all the parties agree to be truth, while the Alliance is, in addition to this, to promote union amongst those composing it; and must, therefore, in practice, discourage controversy by its members on the state-church question, or be fretted by it, notwithstanding the nominal latitude to be afforded by its constitution?

Is it a sufficient objection to the Alliance that, if the prelates and clergy were to propose themselves as members of it, some of them must be rejected according to the suggested plan of admission, as not truly Christian or right-spirited men?

Or an objection of greater force as applied to the Alliance than if applied to the Tract Society that, if the prelates and clergy generally were to join the Alliance, such co-operators would neutralise its usefulness, and the union, as for the defence and propagation of truth or suppression of error, be too absurd for contemplation?

Supposing these questions to be disposed of, is it necessary, or wise, or consistent with the alleged object—the manifest union of all true Christians—to adopt any basis of union so narrow as to exclude any whom the promoters believe Christ has received? If, for instance, the promoters of the Alliance believe that any one sincerely trusting in Christ as the Saviour, and walking in his moral relations blameless, is a Christian, should they exclude such an one, because he may not so interpret the scriptures as to infer the duty of observing baptism and the Lord's-supper? In fine, if the Evangelical Alliance is to be, not a church, but representative of the universal church, comprehending all out of all sects who are members of Christ, ought the bond of union to contradict the thing signified?

These inquiries are put in good faith by a lover of all good men and for the sake of many; and the writer earnestly hopes, that objectors and friends will consider them, and that some of both, as the case may require, will furnish replies.

The great meeting to form the Alliance, if resolved upon, is announced for the 19th August. What is to be the mode of admission? If by tickets, what is necessary to qualify for a ticket?

March 7, 1846.

LIBRATOR.

JUVENILE DELINQUENTS.—At the Middlesex Sessions, last week, Mr. Serjeant Adams adverted to the necessity of doing something for juvenile offenders. William Martin, a boy of twelve, and unusually small for his years, having pleaded guilty to an indictment charging him with having stolen 4½d., Mr. Adams submitted the case to the jury:—

What can be done with this child? He is, you see, only twelve years old; he has lost his father seven years; and his mother, who is a washerwoman, is constantly in a state of drunkenness, and a fortnight since turned him out into the streets. Thus, you see, his only natural protector not simply deserts him, but throws him upon the wide world helpless and deserted. What can we do with him? What choice have we? If we send him to prison for six months in our Westminster prison, he will, it is very true, receive an excellent education while he is there; but then what is to become of him at the expiration of that time? If we flog and let him go, what is to be done with him then? I cannot help saying that, in my opinion, a criminal tribunal is not the proper place to which these children ought to be brought. When this child has been six months in prison, he will come out still friendless and deserted, without a home, or any place to run to either for shelter, or for food, or for protection. It really is heartbreaking to see such cases. As he is at present situated, there appears to be no other prospect for him but to become a confirmed thief.

The benevolent serjeant hoped to see the day when such poor children shall receive the benefits of two, three, and four years' education, afterwards to be sent out to one of the colonies without the stain of a prison upon them. Not long since he received a newspaper from New Zealand, in which violent language was used against the Government for sending out boys who had been in prison: to obviate this, he hoped some public establishment would be called into existence, where the same end could be attained without the damaging publicity.

Orders were issued on Thursday morning for the delivery of maize, buckwheat, and rice, at the nominal duty of 1s. per quarter, the parties to give bond to pay the old duty, provided the Parliament finally reject the Ministerial project.

ALNWICK.—HENRY VINCENT, Esq.—The friends of the temperance cause, and of civil and religious liberty in this town, have, during the past week, had the highest satisfaction in listening to a course of lectures by the above distinguished and eloquent advocate of liberal and enlightened principles. Mr. Vincent commenced his labours in Alnwick, by giving an address on Saturday evening, the 7th inst., in the Town-hall, on free-trade, showing the advantages likely to result in the social comforts and improvement of the people by carrying out the principles of unrestricted commerce. This being the market day, we observed many farmers present; and we doubt not, the wholesome principles laid down by the eloquent speaker would reach the intellects of that class, and disabuse their minds of the false notions many of them have imbibed in this important question. One thing is certain: the lucid arguments of Mr. Vincent were well calculated to upset the twaddle to which some of them have been recently doomed to listen at their meetings for the "Protection of Native Industry." On Monday the 9th inst. and the three following evenings, Mr. Vincent delivered a series of lectures on the Temperance cause, the two first in the Secession meeting-house, and the two last in the Independent chapel. At the first meeting the chair was occupied by Mr. James Stott, a respectable and intelligent working man; the second by the Reverend James Duncan, Secession Minister, at Warkworth; the third by Mr. Grundy, Methodist New Connexion minister; and the fourth by Thomas Duncan, Esq. Mr. Vincent, with his usual and overpowering eloquence, argued this question in all its bearings, showing its importance and applicability for elevating the population in the scale of physical, social, moral, and intellectual improvement, and urged its claims upon the sympathies of the Christian, the philanthropist, and the patriot. At the request of some of the friends of complete suffrage, and the Anti-state-church Association, Mr. Vincent, before his departure from Alnwick, gave another address on Friday evening, in the Town-hall, on the subject of civil and religious liberty, to an overflowing audience. The chair was occupied by George Richards, Independent minister. This address was marked by the most cogent reasoning, by the most powerful appeals to the common sense and consciences of the auditory; and the same splendid strains of eloquence ran through the whole, which characterised those which had preceded it.—*From a Correspondent.*

COURT OF COMMON COUNCIL.—On Thursday a court was held for the despatch of public business. The paper of business presented a long list, but the subject of greatest interest was a promised motion for the consideration of the propriety of providing better abodes for the working classes. The galleries were crowded with a most respectable auditory. The court was occupied for a length of time in discussing the merits of a petition from the rector, churchwardens, and parishioners of St. James, Duke's-place, for aid in the purchase of an organ. The petition was rejected by 54 to 42. Dr. Lynch then read and presented a petition to the court from the Metropolitan Working Classes' Association for improving the public health, setting forth, that the Corporation have set an example of applying a sum of no less than £20,000 per annum to the improvement of the City as a part of the metropolis, and praying that a portion may be set apart for the improvement of the dwellings of the working classes. Dr. Lynch supported the petition in a speech, the following extract from which may enable us to form some estimate of the horrors by which we are surrounded:—

Fifty thousand die annually of diseases which might be prevented by proper precautions. Typhus, as Mr. Chadwick justly observes, carries off every year more than fell at the battle of Waterloo. It appears from indisputable calculation, that the class of artisans, instead of attaining the average of forty-one years, are cut off at nineteen; thus losing fifteen years of existence, and including in that the loss of fifteen years of productive labour to society. As to the state of the more crowded parts of London, Dr. Lynch made some startling statements; specifying the ward of Farringdon Without, Field-lane, Plum-tree-court, the Old Bailey, the Black Bear-alley, and several other places, as being literally hotbeds of disease. As regards the miserable inhabitants, their state of health might be judged of by the fact that medical men were afraid of applying a blister to a patient lest it should run into a mortification.

After a few members of the council had spoken, the petition was agreed to by a unanimous majority, no more than three hands being held up against it.

THE LAW OF ENTAIL.—A meeting of the proprietors of entailed estates in Scotland was held in the Hope-toun rooms, Edinburgh, on Thursday, for "the purpose of considering the great national evils connected with the law of entail, and the propriety of an immediate application to the Legislature thereupon." We understand that a unanimous resolution was entered into, remitting to a committee, of which the Most Noble the Marquis of Breadalbane was to be chairman, and Sir David Baird, Bart., the convener, to consider as to the best mode of seeking a legislative remedy for the evils of the entail law, and to call other and more extended meetings as they might deem proper. The meeting, which was pretty numerously attended, lasted for about two hours; and only one feeling was expressed as to the great national evil inflicted by the law in question, and subscriptions were entered into for carrying forward the movement, and defraying the necessary expenses.—*Scotsman.*

ADOPTION OF ELEVEN HOURS OF FACTORY LABOUR.—The Messrs. Marshall of this town—ever foremost in acts of benevolence and patriotism—have set an excellent example, which we hope will be generally followed in Yorkshire. We believe there are no mills in the world better managed than those of Messrs. Marshall, or where a more assiduous attention is paid to the health, comfort, and mental and moral improvement of the workpeople. For some years those gentlemen have run their mills sixty-six hours a week, when the law would have allowed them to run sixty-nine hours. They now announce their intention to reduce the hours to sixty-four a week, that is, eleven hours a day and nine hours on Saturday. If an arrangement like the above could be made in all mills, it would in our judgment be much safer and better in practice, as well as more correct in principle, than the Ten Hours Bill.—*Leeds Mercury.*

THE MIRROR OF PARLIAMENT.

ROMAN CATHOLIC DISABILITIES.

On Wednesday, Mr. BICKHAM ESCOTT, in the absence of Mr. Watson, moved the second reading of the Roman Catholic Relief Bill. The Government had introduced a bill with similar objects into the House of Lords—more comprehensive, indeed, than the one he was now in charge of; but as it was deficient in some things which the present bill supplied, the two ought to be considered in conjunction. Mr. Escott enumerated the more vexatious disabilities to which Roman Catholics are still exposed. Roman Catholic schoolmasters must have a license to teach from the archbishop of the province or the bishop of the diocese, the archbishop and bishop being Protestants; and for neglect they were liable to be prosecuted in the ecclesiastical courts. No Catholic could act as proctor in these courts without taking the oath. A class of Roman Catholics usually denominated "Christian Brothers" are subject to peculiar hardship. There are some thousands of them in the United Kingdom, and they are at this moment dispensing education to hundreds of thousands of people who would otherwise receive none. By the law, however, those men are outlaws, subject to banishment; and, if they return, transportation for life awaits them. No Roman Catholic is allowed to bequeath a shilling to English colleges and universities abroad. To prove that the grievances have a "practical" effect, Mr. Escott mentioned several instances where Roman Catholics declined to take the oath required as a qualification for the discharge of public duties.

Sir ROBERT INGLIS reminded the House, that the continuance of the enactments complained of were deemed by Sir Robert Peel, in 1829, essential to the success of the Emancipation Act: when Mr. Escott removed the "rubbish" from the statute-book of which he spoke, Sir Robert hoped he would remove the act of 1829 with the rest. He was willing to admit that un-repealed laws existed, which, if acted upon, would cause inconvenience, and more than inconvenience; but could Mr. Escott supply him with an instance of such enactments being enforced within the last century and a half? He contended, that the bill before the House repealed the Act of Supremacy, and many other enactments besides, such as the law which expelled the Jesuits, and that which prohibited Roman Catholic processions. As no practical grievance existed, and as the passing of the bill would deprive the Protestants of England of the poor consolation of thinking that there was something still left to prevent the extension of the Church of Rome in this country, he should move that the bill be read a second time that day six months.

Mr. FINCH, Mr. COLQUHOUN, Mr. NEWDEGATE, and some others, opposed the bill.

Mr. COLQUHOUN objected to the repeal of the Act of Supremacy; and adverted to the authority which the Church of Rome exercised over the public acts of her votaries, as an element dangerous to civil liberty.

Sir JAMES GRAHAM, Lord MORPETH, Mr. O'CONNELL, Lord JOHN MANNERS, Lord JOHN RUSSELL, Mr. MONCKTON MILNES, and others, expressed their approval of the principle of the bill.

Sir JAMES GRAHAM was favourable to the principle of the bill because it was conceived in the spirit of toleration. Sir Robert Inglis had called the act of 1829 an unhappy act: so far was he from agreeing in this opinion, that he regarded it as one of the brightest pages in the statute book, and was proud to have borne a humble part in its consummation. The bill now proposed was in accordance with the spirit of that act; and he wished the House to affirm its principle, although he was not prepared to pledge himself to assent to all its provisions. As to the Act of Supremacy, he was not prepared to vote for its repeal, nor was its repeal proposed by the bill; but he had no objection to a modification of that act.

Lord MORPETH mentioned, as reasons for supporting the bill, that the retention of the existing enactments made a connivance at falsehood necessary; and that there was no security that the penalties might not any day be enforced for a malicious purpose.

Let us not have toleration by parts. I am not, myself, inclined to view with any particular favour either the principles or the doctrines of the Jesuits; but still, I would, if I attempted to conquer them, meet them with weapons wielded by such men as Pascal, and even Michelet, rather than with penal enactments and legalised oppression. And when Roman Catholic governments or other governments banish the Jesuits from beyond their territories, let them find on our shores as ready a reception as is given to them in the United States—as any Polish or Italian refugee meets with here. I desire our soil to be as safe and inviolate an asylum for the proscribed in religion as for the proscribed in politics.

Mr. O'CONNELL illustrated the practical operation of the existing enactments, and defended the Jesuits. He would defy any man to put his hand upon a single fact derogatory to the Jesuits which he would not be able to refute. They lived a life of ascetic virtue, and had been eminently successful in promoting the interests of science and literature. As to the writings of Michelet, a more atrocious attack upon innocent men had never been made. That person felt he had no foundation in fact for his calumnies, and had therefore constructed a romance.

Lord JOHN MANNERS did not participate in the fears which had been expressed of the Jesuits and other religious bodies, by some of those members who had spoken. He knew that in England some hundreds of years ago the Templars were looked upon in the same light as the Jesuits are now; there was no monstrosity too horrible to be attributed to them. Such, however, was not the universal feeling among liberal and literary men. In the history of every branch of science and literature distinguished Jesuits are met with; the practice and theory of education are deeply indebted to their experiments; among the earliest and most ably planned missions to the heathen were those of the Jesuits. Michelet must be classed among the romance-writers. Lord John remarked, that when allusion was made to the great feats of our army and navy in China, it should not be forgotten that the Jesuits were the first to open that great empire to the Christian religion. Instead of putting down monastic institutions

by law, he thought that they should rather take an example from them, and, rather than persecute the Christian Brothers at Birmingham, or the Trappists at Mount Mellerie, they should imitate their example.

Lord JOHN RUSSELL remarked, that many years ago Mr. Canning stated in that House that he had taken the opinion of the law-officers of the Crown on the subject, and found that he could not answer a letter from the Pope without incurring certain penalties imposed by statute. He had not read the bill before the House, and he did not know whether it repealed those penalties or not; but it appeared to him that all such penalties should be repealed; and if the bill were not so framed as to remove them, he should suggest the propriety of inserting a clause in committee for the purpose.

Mr. ESCOTT promised to attend to this point. The House divided—For the second reading, 66; against it, 23: majority, 43.

FAMINE IN IRELAND—FEVER HOSPITALS.

On Friday night, previous to the House of Commons going into committee on the new tariff,

Sir JAMES GRAHAM asked the indulgence of the House to allow him to introduce a bill to make temporary provision for the treatment of destitute persons afflicted with fever in Ireland. The urgency of this step had arisen from a communication received on Wednesday morning from the Lord-Lieutenant, stating that in almost every county, fever, in many instances to a formidable extent, had appeared, and apprehensions of approaching fever had become general. To meet this evil, it was proposed to establish a board of Health in Dublin, with power to the Lord-Lieutenant, on the representation of this Board, to appoint in each Union a medical officer to watch over the public health. Power would also be given to call on Boards of Guardians either to build or hire temporary hospitals for the sick, the expense to be borne by the poor-rates. The bill to remain in force till September 1847.

Mr. WAKLEY recommended an immediate supply of food, as the best means of warding off the evil.

Mr. COLQUHOUN referred to the experience of 1823 in the county of Galway, as confirming Mr. Wakley's views.

Mr. OSBORNE thought that much good would arise were the Government to advance loans of money to railway companies to enable them to commence operations.

Lord G. BENTINCK recommended that Irish oats, Irish meat of every description, should be purchased by Government and supplied to the people, without waiting to obtain maize from the United States.

Mr. O'CONNELL thought the Government had acted more wisely in buying maize. He recommended loans of money to assist railway companies, as a means of supplying employment and wages. The government proposed to give the suffering people physic for nothing; but to give them food would be better.

Sir JAMES GRAHAM recapitulated the measures already adopted to provide employment, and mentioned that others were in preparation. With regard to public works, Parliament had already, in the course of the present session, advanced loans to the extent of more than £300,000, or nearly £400,000, for the purpose of increasing employment in Ireland.

Mr. WILLIAM SMITH O'BRIEN—"How do you make that out?"

Sir JAMES GRAHAM gave the particulars; specifying the acts under which the money was to be advanced.

Mr. W. S. O'BRIEN said, that so far as his information extended, not one single guinea had been yet expended from any of the sources specified; and it was his conscientious opinion, that at this very moment hundreds of thousands of his countrymen were famishing. Under such circumstances, did it not become the House to consider of the way in which they could deal with the crisis? He would tell them frankly—and it was a feeling participated in by the majority of Irishmen—that he was not disposed to appeal to their generosity. There was no generosity in the matter. They had taken, and they had tied, the purse-strings of the Irish purse ["Oh, oh!"]. Irishmen had been taunted and belied by the English press ["Oh, oh!"]. And now, even in that House, he saw something of the same character ["Oh, oh!"]. Mr. O'Brien, in an excited manner, proceeded to suggest the imposition of a tax on absentee landlords, a law to give compensation to tenants, &c. At last he apologised for the tone in which he had addressed the House.

Mr. O'Brien's charges met with instant repudiation.

Sir ROBERT PEEL referred to the unanimity with which measures calculated to afford relief to Ireland had been passed; and he thought it rather hard that Mr. O'Brien should come down, two months or six weeks after the discussions, only to say that he scorned to profit by English justice.

Mr. JOHN O'CONNELL put in a word for his friend and fellow-Repealer. He had not seen any evidence of the expenditure of the money; but he was able to bear testimony to the good feeling in England towards Ireland.

The Earl of MARCHE, Mr. SHAW, Lord C. HAMILTON, Mr. WILLIAM MILES, and others, disclaimed the imputation of Parliament having dealt with Irish distress as a question of generosity.

As to delay in the practical operation of the bills passed for providing employment, Sir JAMES GRAHAM stated, that the bills had only received the Royal assent within the last eight days.

Ultimately, the Fever Bill was brought in.

The subject was again briefly discussed on Monday. Mr. S. O'Brien, Mr. Wakley, Mr. O'Connell, Sir J. Graham, Sir R. Peel, Lord George Bentinck, and Capt. Jones were the principal speakers.

Mr. WAKLEY again insisted, that food, not physic, should be immediately distributed among the people of Ireland: that the Irish Poor Law ought to be amended forthwith; and that the boards of Guardians in Ireland ought to be compelled to administer relief, at once, to the destitute poor of Ireland.

Mr. P. SCOPE said, that when the House went into committee on the bill, he should move, either as an amendment, or an additional clause to the bill, "That, in order to avert the impending famine from the people of Ireland, it is expedient to enlarge the provisions of

the Irish Poor-law, so as not merely to secure medical relief to the poor in the sick hospitals, but, likewise, by timely supplies of food, to prevent their being reduced to that state of starvation."

Sir JAMES GRAHAM said, he might state, in reference to what had fallen from the hon. member for Finsbury with respect to the supply of food, that, in cases of urgent necessity, very ample arrangements had been made by the Government to meet that necessity; and when the proper time arrived, they should ask for the sanction of Parliament to render quite accurate the steps which had been taken by Government, availing themselves of their responsibility to make such a provision.

Sir R. PEEL endeavoured to impress upon the House the absolute necessity of proceeding, without delay, to sanction with their approbation the resolutions respecting the tariff, which had been already affirmed in committee, inasmuch as those resolutions would afford the Treasury an opportunity of issuing orders, which would have a most favourable effect on the trade and commerce of Ireland, and on the means of giving employment to the poor of that country.

The conversation then dropped. A subsequent part of the evening the bill was read a second time—to be committed on Wednesday.

THE NEW TARIFF.

On Friday night the report on the Corn and Customs Importation resolutions was brought up; but as the articles of silk, brandy, timber, and paper-hangings were not overtaken before the House rose, Lord George Bentinck was not called upon to enter the lists as the opponent of the proposed reductions.

Mr. SPOONER, however, threw himself into the breach to resist the whole measure, and next to uphold certain exemptions; but the demonstration was harmless, Mr. Spooner contenting himself with speeches, and shrinking from divisions.

In the first instance, Mr. Spooner moved, as an amendment, that the resolutions be read a second time that day six months, asserting that the changes were calculated to produce injury, and assigning the evils of the present system to the Currency bill of 1819. Sir GEORGE CLERK reminded the House of the inconvenience under which the trade of the country was labouring from the delay in coming to a decision.

Mr. SPOONER withdrew his amendment, and made another stand when "bronze" came to be considered; but this also he abandoned.

"Buttons" were the next object of support; but the exemption claimed was negated without a division.

Mr. GREGAN moved the exemption of "butter," but the proposal was rejected by a majority of 102—213 to 111.

As to "cheese," Lord GEORGE BENTINCK stated that the agriculturists would deem the decision on butter as including that article also.

An amendment to exclude from the list some articles of manufactured cotton, likely to interfere with the hosiery trade, was rejected by 190 to 102.

The propriety of postponing the consideration of the remaining articles was discussed. Sir ROBERT PEEL expressed a wish that such articles as were not objected to should be disposed of, so that the duty might be remitted on Saturday. He gave way, however, to the feeling of the Protectionists in favour of an adjournment, mentioning that a change in the arrangements for next week would be required in consequence. Instead of reading the Corn bill a second time on Monday, he should proceed with the tariff, and take the Corn bill on Tuesday.

On Monday night the House of Commons proceeded with the consideration of the report on the Customs' bill:—

Mr. PLUMPTRE urged upon Government either to maintain the existing protection of hops, or else to remit the duty payable to the Excise upon that article.

Sir ROBERT PEEL declined making either of the concessions sought, on the ground that the proposed duty upon foreign hops would be sufficient for the support of the home-grower.

Mr. FULLER, Colonel AUSTIN, Mr. KNIGHT, Mr. A. J. B. HOPE, and Mr. FREWEN, spoke in favour of Mr. Plumtre's proposal.

Alderman HUMPHREY and the CHANCELLOR of the EXCHEQUER defended the rate of duty in the new tariff, which was affirmed, after a division, by a majority of 91 over 44.

Mr. REPTON complained that the reduction of duty upon foreign straw plait would materially prejudice the poor workers in the county of Hertford.

Sir G. CLERK showed that the reduction in 1842, which was much larger than that now proposed, had occasioned no injury to the English plaiters; a protection to the extent of twenty per cent. was retained in the present tariff, and this was considered sufficient.

The item of silk brought up Mr. Bankes, who professed to be able, in this instance, to refute Sir R. Peel's statement that protection had uniformly proved injurious to our manufactures. He quoted extensively from the evidence taken before the select committee appointed by the House of Commons, in 1832, to inquire into the effect of the relaxation of import duties in 1824 and 1826, the result of which, he contended, showed most unfavourably for the produce system. He also quoted from the report of Mr. Saunders, the factory commissioner, and from other documents, to demonstrate the injury that had been inflicted upon the operatives by Mr. Huskisson's measure, and concluded by moving the omission from the tariff of all words relating to silk.

Mr. W. ELLIS contended that there was no reason why our silk manufacturers should not successfully compete with the manufacturers of France.

Mr. BROCKLEHURST considered that, though an open trade might benefit the wholesale and large retail dealers, yet that it must prove most injurious to all classes engaged in our domestic manufactures.

Sir G. CLERK, in answer to Mr. BANKES' quotations from evidence collected in 1832, detailed statements of the then existing distress among the silk-weavers, which were made at a public meeting held at the Mansion-house in 1816. From this information it appeared that distress among the Spitalfields weavers was owing to other causes

than the operation of the measures of 1824 and 1826. He attributed the superior success which had attended our cotton manufacture, as compared with our manufacture of silk, to the want of any artificial stimulus in the case of the former. He quoted Mr. Saunders' Report, to show the increased employment afforded, of late years, by the silk manufacture at Derby. All parties concerned in the trade were anxious for the measure proposed by Government.

Mr. HAWES affirmed that, testing the progress of our silk trade, either by the importation of the raw material, or by the exportation of the manufactured article, it was unequivocally shown that the trade had prospered under the system of relaxed duties adopted in 1824.

Mr. ADDERLEY said the frame-work knitters were more favourable to free-trade than to protection, and he read a communication from his constituents, enforcing those views. He should vote against the amendment.

Mr. ELLICE professed himself somewhat apprehensive of the effect of free trade in the particular instance of our silk manufacture; still, approving the general principle, he should vote against the amendment.

Lord G. BENTINCK entered into a variety of details to show the tendency of the Government scheme to ruin the ribbon and gauze trade of Coventry. Wages in that town had already fallen twenty per cent. since the measure of 1826. Besides this class were 106,000 persons employed as dress-makers and milliners, who would also find their vocations gone when the French importations came into vogue, which the proposals of Government were calculated to encourage. To prevent such dreadful ruin, he implored the House to reject that part of the tariff.

Sir R. PEEL invited the House, before coming to a decision, to weigh dispassionately the effects of prohibition, as illustrated by the history of the Spitalfields trade during the years 1806, 1812, 1816. He read contemporary statements of the acute distress which prevailed under that system of protection. He then read extracts from the report furnished by Mr. Howell, in 1845, which attested a very superior state of things in those districts. The declared value was a fallacious test by which to estimate the progress of any branch of our export trade, inasmuch as the continued diminution in the cost of production had a constant tendency to reduce prices, and thus to diminish the aggregate value, although the quantity might be considerably increased. So far from the milliners being benefited by the present system, it was just the reverse, as no class suffered more from the effects of contraband trade than they did. In conclusion, he insisted upon the advantages of a moderate system for purposes of revenue, such as that proposed by Government, in order to the discouragement of smuggling.

Mr. D'ISRAELI inquired how Government intended to cope with the smuggler, while they retained a duty of 1,200 per cent. upon tobacco and 250 per cent. upon tea. The manufacturers throughout the country would soon unite with the free-traders in that House in opposing the continuance of measures which were most inimical to the welfare of the industrious classes of the country.

The House then divided, when the numbers were—
For the amendment 114
Against it 220
Majority against it 116

The discussion upon the report was then adjourned.

MISCELLANEOUS.

FACTORY LABOUR.—Mr. T. DUNCOMBE obtained leave on Wednesday to introduce a bill to limit the hours of night labour in all factories where bobbin-net and warp-lace machinery was employed. Sir JAMES GRAHAM, in assenting to the introduction of the bill, was not to be understood as pledging himself to support its second reading.

The House of Commons did not sit on Thursday, there not being forty members present. Several motions were consequently dropped, amongst which was one by Mr. Morrison on the railway system, which will be renewed to-morrow.

STATE OF IRELAND.—On Friday Lord J. RUSSELL gave notice, that on the 26th inst. he would move that the House resolve itself into a committee for the purpose of considering an address to her Majesty on the present state of Ireland [much cheering].—On Monday night Lord JOHN RUSSELL announced that he should defer his motion until after Easter. [This delay is in consequence of a fear that Sir R. Peel's measure might be endangered, as the Protectionists would, doubtless, seize the opportunity thus offered to embarrass Government.]

THE SUGAR DUTIES.—In reply to a question from Mr. MOFFATT, Sir ROBERT PEEL stated that he could not fix a day for the discussion of the sugar duties. If the House approved of the proposal of Government on the sugar duties, he should propose that the reduced duties should not be postponed to the 5th of July, the usual period, but that they should take effect immediately the resolution of the House had been reported. Lord J. RUSSELL begged to inquire whether, in the recent negotiations between this country and Spain for a commercial treaty, any promise had been held out of admitting slave sugar, the produce of Cuba, into our ports on the footing of the most favoured nations. Sir R. PEEL said the propositions of the British Government did not include the admission of Cuba sugar.

THE IRISH COERCION BILL was reported in the House of Lords on Thursday. Earl GREY had some amendments to propose; but he thought it better to postpone them, as he intended on Monday week to propose an address to her Majesty on the subject of Ireland generally. On Friday the bill was read a third time and passed.

FRIENDLY SOCIETIES.—On Wednesday, Mr. THOMAS DUNCOMBE having moved the committal of the Friendly Societies Bill, Sir JAMES GRAHAM stated the course he intended to pursue regarding it:—Having held a consultation with Mr. Tidd Pratt and the law-officers of the Crown on the subject of the bill, he was bound to state that the evil sought to be remedied was greater than he had apprehended it to be in the first instance. He was now prepared to make an order for expediting

the settlement of the question. If Mr. Duncombe would consent to go into committee *pro forma*, he was prepared to introduce into the bill the amendments which Mr. Tidd Pratt and the law-officers of the Crown have suggested. He proposed to give Mr. Tidd Pratt the power of arbitration, in cases of dispute, with reference to friendly societies. He also proposed to introduce another important provision, namely, that a distinct record should be kept of all the societies enrolled, with a short summary of all their objects. This was an outline of all the alterations he intended to propose; and he thought the House would agree with him that they were very important. He therefore suggested that the House should go into committee *pro forma*, and that the bill be reprinted with the proposed amendments; and it might also be expedient to postpone the recommendation for at least a fortnight, in order that the whole measure might be circulated through the country. Mr. DUNCOMBE consented to the arrangement; stipulating that he should be at liberty to regard the amended bill as the measure of the Government: he feared that the operation of the amendments would tend to limit the operation of the existing act. The House then went into committee on the bill; and a short discussion ensued. Mr. WAKLEY and Mr. HAWES expressed their approval of the arbitration clause; but advised the postponement of the measure till after Easter, to give time for consideration. In reply to questions, Sir JAMES GRAHAM stated that the clauses as amended would include all benefit societies now in existence. The amended bill was reported; the discussion to take place on the 25th.

MINORITY ON MR. DUNCOMBE'S MOTION FOR AN ADDRESS TO HER MAJESTY TO PARDON FROST, WILLIAMS, AND JONES.—Aglionby, H. A., Ainsworth, P., Banerman, A., Berkeley, Hon. C., Blake, M. J., Bowring, Dr., Colborne, W. N., Collett, J., Collins, W., Crawford, W. S., D'Israeli, B., Duncan, G., Dundas, Adm., Ellis, W., Escott, B., Etwall, R., Evans, Sir De L., Fielden, J., Gisborne, T., Hall, Sir B., Hume, J., James, W., McCarthy, A., Pattison, J., Pechell, Capt., Plumridge, J., Somers, J. P., Strickland, Sir G., Turner, E., Williams, W., and Wyse, T. Tellers.—Duncombe, T., and Wakley, T.

DEPOSIT OF RAILWAY PLANS.—The Earl of DALHOUSIE, in the House of Lords, intimated that, on an early day, he should propose that when the 30th of November fell on a Sunday the deposition should be good if made on the following day.

THE IRISH COERCION BILL came down from the House of Lords on Monday, and was ordered to be printed for the lower House.

REGISTRATION COMMITTEE.—Mr. Newdegate moved the following select committee on the Votes of Electors:—Mr. Newdegate, Mr. C. Berkeley, Mr. Adderley, Mr. R. Colborne, Viscount Sandon, Mr. C. Wood, Mr. J. S. Wortley, Mr. C. Buller, Mr. Walpole, Mr. C. Villiers, Mr. H. Hinde, Mr. Parker, Mr. Banks, Mr. M. Gibson, and Sir J. Walsh.

THE ANDOVER UNION.—Mr. Etwall moved the appointment of the following members to form the Select Committee on the Administration of the Poor Laws in the Andover Union:—Mr. Etwall, Mr. Christie, Mr. Wakley, Lord Courtenay, Mr. Sheridan, Captain Pechell, Mr. Langston, Mr. Manners Sutton, Mr. D'Israeli, Mr. Thomas Duncombe, Sir John Walsh, Sir William Jolliffe, Mr. Pakington, Mr. John Fielden, and Mr. Stuart Wortley.

CLERICAL DELINQUENCY.—Two more cases of clerical delinquency, now so common, have come before the public this week. We will not shock the feelings of our readers by publishing the details. The first is a charge against the Rev. Mr. Hodson, vicar of Kingston, and a minor canon of Salisbury cathedral. As chaplain of the county gaol of Wiltshire, it was his duty to visit a boy, seventeen years of age, under sentence of transportation for theft, and it is alleged that a criminal intercourse took place in a cell of the prison. The proofs were both direct and circumstantial, as admitted by the judge of the court of Arches, where the trial took place at the instance of the bishop of Salisbury; but the positive evidence of turnkeys and convicts was discarded on the ground that no model of the prison had been produced from which Sir Herbert Jenner Fust could satisfy his own mind! The *Times*, in commenting upon this extraordinary decision, affords an insight into the nature of the second case. The editor remarks:—

We deeply lament the scandal that such proceedings as these cast upon the ministers of our Established church. Even whilst we write we have before us the result of the trial at Bedford, which occupies so large a space in our columns yesterday and to-day. A verdict of £250 damages against a doctor of divinity for adultery with his own servant, the wife of another servant! Such trials cannot be read, especially in juxtaposition with such judgments as we have been discussing, without exciting dangerous ideas in the minds of men. Comparisons will be made, not only with reference to the private characters of the clergy, but between the measure of justice as meted out to them and their poorer brethren. It is in all sincerity, and wholly without bitterness or covert malice, that we call upon the Church itself to vindicate her purity, and to lull off from her still sacred body her profane and infamous members.

This doctor in divinity is named Timothy Fish Ford Bowes; he is rector of Barton, a magistrate of the county, and sixty-seven years of age!

The general belief in the political clubs is that the measure of the Government, for the immediate reduction and eventual abolition of the duty on foreign corn, will be carried in the House of Lords by a majority of from 25 to 30.—*Observer*.

ANTI-SLAVERY MEETINGS have been held during the past week at Ipswich and Norwich, which have been attended by Messrs. Scoble and G. W. Alexander, on behalf of the Society, at which distressing details were given of the wide extent of slavery and the slave-trade, and appeals made in support of the Society, and especially on behalf of the *Anti-Slavery Reporter*, their monthly organ. Memorials to the Colonial Secretary, objecting to the immigration of Hill Coolies to the West India islands, were unanimously adopted.

REFUGE FOR DISCHARGED PRISONERS.

A public meeting was held on Saturday, at Willis's Rooms, King-street, St. James's, to consider the propriety of adopting some plan for the reformation and employment of persons convicted of crime, and who, at the expiration of their term of imprisonment, may have no means of subsistence.

Soon after two o'clock, the chair was taken by Mr. Sheriff LAURIE, at whose instance the meeting was convened. Amongst the very few gentlemen present were the Bishop of London, Lord Kinnaird, General Sir De Lacy Evans, M.P., Mr. Monckton Milnes, M.P., Mr. B. B. Cabbell, Mr. Alderman Sidney, Rev. S. R. Catley, Mr. Under-sheriff Wire, Mr. J. Anderton, Mr. W. Jerdan, &c.

The CHAIRMAN opened the proceedings by a forcible exposition of the evils of our present system of dealing with criminals:—

From his own experience, he felt quite satisfied that the great majority of those unhappy persons who had taken only the first step in crime, would gladly return to the paths of rectitude were any encouragement held out to them, which unfortunately was not the case. He was aware that the subject had already engaged the attention of the public authorities, but he feared that the provision made would not mitigate the evil. The model prison, lately erected at Pentonville, cost nearly £20,000, and that at Parkhurst, for juvenile offenders, a proportionate sum; but although these establishments were very necessary, it seemed to him that the great object had been overlooked: in those prisons the work of reformation was not begun till the individual had become so confirmed in vice as to be deemed deserving of banishment. He should recommend the adoption of an intermediate course, which, by seeking to reclaim the yet unhardened offender, would tend to prevent crime, and render punishment unnecessary. The adoption of some such plan was recommended on the grounds of humanity, morality, and economy. He was certain, that if the large sum annually expended in the erection of gaols and in the maintenance of prisoners, were devoted to the reformation of persons discharged out of custody, a sensible diminution of crime, with a corresponding decrease of expenditure, would be effected. So long as there was no provision for the employment and reformation of prisoners, it was impossible to hope for the same satisfactory results. Take for example the number of persons annually committed in the metropolis alone. During the past year upwards of 2,000 persons were committed for trial; of that number 1,600 were committed for various terms of imprisonment, about 400 were sentenced to be transported, and 600 were acquitted; thus it appears that, adding the acquittals to the number of those discharged from prison, their term of imprisonment having expired, more than 2,000 are thrown back upon society every year in London alone, the greater number of whom have neither money nor friends; and who, having forfeited their character for honesty, are unable to obtain employment. What alternative is left to persons so circumstanced, but a return to vicious courses. That did not apply to the metropolis exclusively. He found by official returns, that the average number of convictions in England and Wales amounted to 26,000, and that did not include summary convictions by justices. It was painful to reflect how very large a proportion of these persons were thrown back upon the world without any visible means of subsistence.

He would merely say, in conclusion, that he should feel it his duty to employ whatever humble influence he possessed, in order to induce the corporation with which he was associated, to take up the subject [cheers].

The Bishop of London, with great pleasure, proposed the first resolution:—

"That it is the opinion of this meeting, that it is necessary for the moral well-being of the community, that persons discharged from criminal prisons, without character, money, home, or friends, should be temporarily received into houses of occupation, with a view to their reformation, and placing them out again in situations, where, by honest industry, they might obtain their living, and thus become a blessing, instead of a curse to society."

Mr. M. MILNES, M.P., seconded the resolution, observing that a similar system had been adopted with signal success in the New England States of America.

Lord KINNAIRD moved the second resolution:—

"That the expense of erecting and maintaining these establishments be borne by the State—that they be conducted by Government officers, under the inspection of Boards of Magistrates—that the inmates be occupied in public works, or in pursuits which may fit them for employment in the colonies, or in the naval and military services, or for voluntary emigration without the brand of crime."

The resolution having been seconded by Mr. Alderman SIDNEY, and carried unanimously, Mr. D. WIRE moved the appointment of a committee, empowered to prepare petitions to both Houses of Parliament, embodying the spirit of the preceding resolutions, to communicate with all the corporations of the United Kingdom; and that the members of both Houses of the Legislature be requested to support the prayer of the petitions.

It was further resolved, "That a subscription be entered into to defray this necessary expense. Mr. D. W. Wire be appointed treasurer, and Mr. W. J. Donithorn, and Rev. S. R. Catley, honorary secretaries."

REFORMATION OF JUVENILE DELINQUENTS.—The magistrates of Gateshead, in reply to a communication from the committee of noblemen and gentlemen in London, employed in considering the best means of reforming juvenile offenders, have unanimously expressed their concurrence in the propriety of establishing reformatory asylums in conformity with the suggestions of the city solicitor. We trust every bench of justices in the kingdom will do the same.

CORN IN BOND on the 12th of February:—Wheat, 1,117,071 quarters and 6 bushels; barley, 8,912 quarters and 3 bushels; oats, 88,327 quarters and 5 bushels; peas, 4,805 quarters and 6 bushels; beans, 9,455 quarters and 2 bushels; Indian corn, 43,248 quarters and 4 bushels; wheaten flour, 703,961 cwt. 2 quarters and 19lb.; and oatmeal, 668 cwt. and 23lb.

SOUND POTATOES.—It is a singular fact that at Doncaster market, on Saturday last, there was a more abundant supply of good sound potatoes, both for seed and consumption, than has been seen there for years. They were selling at very moderate prices.—*Leeds Mercury*.

POSTSCRIPT.

Wednesday, March 18th.

MICHAEL AUGUSTUS GATHERCOLE, CLERK,
v. MIALI.

This action for libel came on on Monday, at the Nisi Prius Court, Cambridge, before Mr. Baron Parke, and a special jury.

Mr. GUNNING (with whom was Mr. Sanders) stated, that this was an action in which the plaintiff sought to recover damages from the defendant for the publication of a libel of and concerning him in the character of vicar of Chatteris, in the Isle of Ely, to which the defendant had pleaded only the general issue. The plain iff was a clergyman of the Established Church, and had lately been presented to the vicarage of Chatteris, a parish situate in the Fens of Cambridge, and containing a population of 5,000 souls. In early life he had, by great assiduity, attained to great learning, and, though born and educated a Dissenter, had, at the age of twenty-five, embraced the doctrines of the Established Church. In this character he had obtained the high opinion of all who knew him; and having recently been presented to this piece of preferment, which was said to be worth £2,000 per annum, he had set about the discharge of his high duties with great zeal and industry. This was a most difficult task, and he had not been so fortunate as to escape the attacks of the press; for on the 7th of January in the present year there appeared in the *Nonconformist*, a weekly Dissenting journal, an article which formed the groundwork of the present action. That publication was the sole property of the defendant, who was a well-known Dissenter, a man of talent and wealth, and who had recently contested the borough of Southwark, in opposition to Sir W. Molesworth. When the article in question appeared, the plaintiff applied to the defendant for the name of the author, and that being refused, he had no alternative left but to appeal to a jury for protection from what he could not but feel to be a most wanton, unprovoked, and malicious attack upon him in his sacred character, and one which could have only proceeded from the worst possible personal motives, though the writer professed to aim at the Church rather than its unworthy minister. In that article the plaintiff was spoken of as "the notorious Gathercole," "the apostate Gathercole," and a "twice-convicted libeller." But, though true it was that Mr. Gathercole had, whilst engaged in conducting a periodical, been indicted and made criminally responsible for the contents of an article, yet the defendant could not be therefore justified in styling him "twice-convicted," or in charging him, as he did in one part of his libel, with obtaining his living by simony. The learned gentleman then proceeded to read and comment on the libel, and contended that his client was justly entitled to substantial damages at the hands of the jury for this outrageous attack on him.

The libel was then put in and read. The main portion of the article on which the action was founded, and which appeared in our paper of the 7th of January, 1846, was to the following effect:—

Every one recollects the notorious Gathercole, as an apostate Dissenter, who was twice convicted, and once imprisoned for libel, and whose punishment was mitigated on the ground of his poverty; but chiefly in connexion with a libel hitherto unpunished—we mean the scandalous and disgusting letters of 'L. S. E.' It will be recollected that this otherwise obscure individual was brought into temporary notoriety through a public recommendation of his 'Letters' by the Bishop of London—a recommendation which his lordship was speedily compelled to retract. On the subsidence of this little bustle, the name of Gathercole, together with his book, sank into oblivion; and if the public ever took the trouble to think of him they probably concluded that he had gone home again to toil, and was there worthily terminating his respectable career. But no; 'Lycidas, our sorrow is not dead.' And in what character does the reader suppose this destitute gaol-bird reappears? As vicar of Chatteris, in the Isle of Ely, a living worth about £2,000 a-year. Here he 'makes full proof of his ministry,' and of that apostolical succession which constitutes the alpha and omega of his theology by weekly 'dealing damnation' to all Dissenters, of every class and degree, Wesleyan Methodists not excepted, but especially to those of Chatteris, who, from their proximity to this volcanic priest, are much in the same condition as the attendants at Nebuchadnezzar's fiery furnace.

Prior to the unexpected accession of Gathercole to this living, the inhabitants, of all religious denominations, had amicably co-operated for charitable purposes. One of these associations was a Clothing Society for the sick poor, under the sole management of the ladies. But a few weeks, however, after his arrival, he intruded himself, with characteristic impudence, into a meeting of the committee, where, after a tirade against Dissent and Dissenters, of a most furious and insulting character, he virtually dissolved the society, by declaring that he should have "nothing to do" with Dissenters, and he should expect his congregation to follow his example. Upon the ruins of this liberal society arose another, with the title of the "Chatteris Church Clothing Club." Patron, the Rev. the Vicar.

The printed regulations of this "club" are now lying before us. We will select two of its rules as illustrative of the spirit of its constitution:—

"Rule 6. That, in accordance with the apostolic injunction (Gal. vi. 10), to 'do good unto all men, especially unto them who are of the household of faith,' the benefits of the Chatteris Church Clothing Club be conferred only on members of Christ's holy church resident in Chatteris."

"Rule 9. That should any member be known to be guilty of drunkenness, theft, *schism*, or any other deadly sin, or of habitually taking opium, or laudanum, or of doing anything else scandalously inconsistent with his or her holy profession, the money which he or she may have deposited shall be returned, and he or she thereupon cease to belong to the club."

Such is clerical logic and Episcopalian benevolence! Because we are exhorted in the Word of God to "do good unto all," therefore we will leave every poor woman who dares to be "fully persuaded in her own mind," to die amidst the sorrows of childbirth, in nakedness and starvation. Because every man is chartered with a sacred right to "prove all things, and to hold fast that which is good," therefore every man who does not conform, whether honestly or treacherously, to our dogmas, shall be banished into outer darkness, beyond the limits of human sympathies. Hence any person who is either an adulterer or a Baptist, a drunkard or an Independent, ought to be left to perish under the pressure of destitution without "benefit of clergy." Here, at least, we find a novelty in polemical controversy. Heretofore it was the habit of theologians to seek the conversion of such as were "erring and out of the way," by sound teaching, remonstrances, and the arts of persuasion; but it length, it appears, we have fresh weapons added to our Christian armoury. The wayward may now be restored by flannel petticoats and babies' caps, so that calico and diaper become means of grace and things necessary to salvation. Alas, for the persons! Surely the history of the siege of Samaria was symbolical and prophetic. The apostate *parvenu* Gathercole obtains, whether by simony or otherwise, the wages of his treachery in the rich living of Chatteris. "So strait is the siege with which these enemies have besieged thee, that an ass's head is sold for four score pieces of silver."

It would be vain to waste a sentence in reprobation of the character and conduct of so degraded a person as Gathercole; but what are we to say of the system under which a man, whose writings proclaim him at once imbecile, ignorant, and malignant, can be thus paid from the plunder of the people, to spurt his filthy venom, week by week, upon those of whom the world is not worthy—to revile the humble piety of his neighbours, and, in the licensed security of

his pulpit, to hold up, with an air of smug vulgarity, their works of faith and labours of love to the derision of his hearers.

But, singularly enough, the same district which is suffering under the ecclesiastical marauding of Gathercole is at this moment affording as interesting an illustration of the benign moral effects of the voluntary principle as this clerical nuisance affords of the pernicious tendency of the compulsory system. Hard by the town of Chatteris is the village of Doddington, the richest living in Great Britain, affording to the Rev. Algernon Peyton, the rector, upwards of £10,000 a year. Almost under the shadow of Doddington steeple is the village of Manea, the curate of which, remunerated for his labours with £100 a year, died some few weeks ago, as we learn from the local papers, leaving a widow and three adult children with resources barely sufficient to pay the expenses of his funeral. The wealthy and respected rector of Doddington at once took into his hands this truly pitiable case, and, by the joint exertions of all the religious denominations in the neighbourhood, upwards of £500 has been raised for the benefit of this afflicted and destitute lady, to which fund the Dissenters of Chatteris, who had scarcely even heard the name of the deceased clergyman, subscribed their money with the most cheerful liberality. Yet these are the men against whom Gathercole raves as "blasphemous heretics," with "dangerous impostors" for their teachers.

If systems may be fairly tried by their results, we may hope to see the Bishop of Ely sway his pastoral staff over a diocese of Dissenters. And, grievous as may be the sufferings of Christian men under the scandals of a Gathercole, we are not disposed to regret the obtrusion of such men on the nominally Christian world. Like adders and rats in the physical system, they doubtless have their uses, however mysterious the question may be, in the social, and even in the spiritual, economy. Indeed, if they subserve no higher purpose, they may afford an accidental consolation to their more virtuous neighbours, similar to that by which Gonzalo comforted himself in 'The Tempest,' in contemplating the physiognomy of his boatswain—"I have great comfort from this fellow. Methinks he hath no drowning mark upon him! his complexion is perfect gallows. Stand fast, good fate, to his hanging! Make the rope of his destiny our cable, for our own doth little advantage. If he be not born to be hanged our case is miserable!"

The case for the plaintiff having closed by proof of the circulation of the newspaper in question among several members of his congregation at Chatteris, some of whom admitted that he was "very severe on Dissenters,"

Mr. Serjeant BYLES (with whom was Mr. O'Malley) addressed the jury for the defendant, contending that he was entitled to a verdict, as the article inserted in his paper was not a libel, or that the verdict ought to be for nominal damages. Every one acquainted with the history of the plaintiff well knew him to be a "notorious" man, and his own counsel had admitted him to be a "convicted libeller." Such a man could not therefore come into court to claim damages for a libel on him with "clean hands," and it was for the jury to say whether the article complained of was not justifiable as an attack on a public man, in dealing with whom great latitude of criticism ought to be allowed in this country, which was the temple of liberty, both civil and religious. Statesmen and churchmen were alike exposed to such observations on their conduct, and when we saw the Ministry of the day, and even the prelates, attacked without any remark or notice on their part, he (Mr. Serjeant Byles) could not help thinking that the plaintiff would have done well to pass by this article without notice, as one which his public conduct, as the vicar of Chatteris, had exposed him to. The judges themselves and the bar were all liable to censure. One great man, G. Fox, had written thus:—"We have an army of lawyers, with tough consciences, and tough parchments, and interminable tongues—an army of soldiers to fight the French, an army of doctors to fight Death, and we have an army of parsons to fight the Devil, of whom he standeth not much in awe" [laughter]; and it was not to be expected that a man who had attacked the Dissenters himself so violently should not rouse them into something like a kindred feeling. If such a man, continued the learned serjeant, reading from a book before him, which he covertly insinuated to be the letters of "L. S. E." alluded to in the libel, said that "the religion of Dissenting preachers was merely a cloak for everything that was bad;" that "deceit and hypocrisy were the commodities in which they dealt;" that their principles were "infernal," and that they were "an ungodly set of atheists and infidels;" it could not be contended that this retort was wanton and unprovoked; and if in the rules of his "Church Clothing Club" he had excluded all Dissenters from participation, in common with thieves, drunkards, robbers, and persons guilty of "other deadly sins," it was not to be conceived but that he should be met with abuse and cutting criticism in the discharge of his public duties as vicar of Chatteris. As far, therefore, as the general scope of this article went, it was submitted that it was not libellous, while as regarded its "sting," which consisted in the imputation of "simony," the article did not bear any such construction, for it spoke of his having obtained his preferment as "the wages of his treachery," which implied that the living had been given to and not bought by him in an illegal manner. If, however, the jury should think the plaintiff was entitled to a verdict, the learned counsel concluded by asserting that the smallest coin in the realm would be an ample measure of damages to which the plaintiff was entitled in such a case.

Mr. Baron PARKE, in summing up the case to the jury, left it to them to say whether this was a libel, in the first place; and, if so, whether there was any occasion to justify or excuse its publication of the plaintiff as the vicar of Chatteris. He (Mr. Baron Parke) apprehended that no reasonable man could doubt that such an attack on a man as this was a libel, which in law was the writing anything of a man which was calculated to bring him into discredit and odium. Was there, then, any ground for justification or excuse for its publication? It had been contended by the learned serjeant that it was open to the defendant to observe on the plaintiff's conduct as vicar of Chatteris, on the ground that the office of a clergyman was a public one, and that, like statesmen, commanders, and judges, the public had a right to criticise their conduct. He, however, did not go along with the learned serjeant to that extent, for he had yet to learn that there was any right in the press to publish an opinion of the conduct of a clergyman in his parish, and the method in which he might see fit to administer his charities. If, indeed, a clergyman published a sermon which he delivered to his parish he made it public property, and conferred thereby on the public the right of observing on it and criticising it, if done fairly, and without malicious motives. Short of this, there was nothing in the conduct of a clergyman which would confer on the press any ground for commenting on him. As for the imputation of simony, he certainly thought that the context did not warrant the construction put on that branch of the article by the plaintiff, for it did not impute that he had obtained the living by simony, for it spoke of his getting it as the wages of his treachery. Under these circumstances, it was for the jury to say what fair amount of compensation they would award to the plaintiff for the article complained of by him.

The jury having retired to consider their verdict, returned into court, after an absence of half an hour, with a verdict for the plaintiff—DAMAGES, £200.

PARLIAMENTARY INTELLIGENCE.

The Protectionists were again last night at their old policy of obstruction, although that line of tactics was thought to have been abandoned as useless. Their object, it is thought, is to defer the passing of Sir R.

Peel's free trade measures, until after Easter. In the House of Commons, last night, Mr. S. O'BRIEN accused Government of the delay which the Protectionists had caused, and wished the measures for the relief of agriculture to have been brought in simultaneously with the Corn bill.

The proposed reduction of the duty on brandy, from 22s. 10d. to 15s., was the first bone of contention. Alderman THOMPSON moved, that the resolution be erased. Mr. CARDWELL showed, that the ordinary consumption of French brandy in this country at the end of the last century was, notwithstanding the great increase in our population, more than our home consumption of it at the present day. The ministerial proposition was carried by 64 to 36.

The remission of the duties on live cattle was opposed by Mr. MILES and Colonel SIBTHORP, but in vain, for the amendment was rejected by a majority of 39. The original resolution obtained a majority of 64.

Mr. LAWSON (Mr. Ferrand's colleague) made a stand in favour of protection to linen manufactures, but his amendment was negatived without a division.

Mr. MITCHELL had an amendment on the timber duties, but withdrew it.

LORD GEORGE BENTINCK would not, however, consent to pass the resolution thus easily; he thought the debate on the timber duties would occupy six hours, and proposed an adjournment of the debate, which was agreed to. The discussion will be resumed on Friday. It was also agreed that the second reading of the corn bill should be fixed for Monday next, and that the debate upon it should not extend beyond Friday night in the same week.

A large number of petitions were last night presented against the calling out of the militia. In reply to Mr. Horsman, Mr. S. HERBERT said that, with regard to the Militia bill, there would be no objection to reserve discussion until the second reading. There had been considerable impediments to the introduction of the bill, or otherwise it would already have been laid on the table.

IRISH COERCION BILL.—Mr. O'CONNELL gave notice that on the order of the day for the second reading of the Protection of Life Bill, as it was called, he would move a resolution to the following effect:—

That while this House deprecates the existence of outrage, and is sincerely anxious for its suppression, it is of opinion that it will be aggravated, instead of removed, by the arbitrary, unjust, and unconstitutional enactments of the bill; and that it is the duty of Parliament to adopt measures which tend to eradicate the causes producing such crimes, instead of resorting to such measures as harass the innocent without punishing the guilty, and, being subversive of constitutional liberty, cannot fail to increase national discontent [cheers].

THE CHARITABLE TRUSTS BILL has again made its appearance in the House of Lords. The Lord Chancellor last night fixed Friday for the second reading, but, to suit Lord Brougham's convenience, said he would name another day.

THE OREGON QUESTION was also a topic of conversation. The Earl of CLARENDON moved for such portions of the diplomatic correspondence respecting the Oregon negotiation as the Earl of Aberdeen might think it consistent with public duty to produce. The Earl of ABERDEEN consented to the production of some papers, but he must reserve to himself the right of withholding a large portion of the correspondence, because its production, at the present moment, would be injurious to the public interests. In the present undecided state of the negotiation, the production of the whole correspondence might induce an unfavourable opinion as to the result of the negotiation, for which reason he must also decline to say what course it was intended to pursue with respect to the twelve months' notice. He had every hope that the issue of the transaction would be pacific, but still it must be remembered that in so delicate a matter every well-intentioned effort might be unavailing. He would not longer detain the House, but conclude by repeating emphatically the following words from her Majesty's speech, "That no effort will be spared consistently with the national honour to bring this question to an early and successful termination." After a few words from LORDS BROUGHAM and ASHBURTON the motion was agreed to.

THE POLISH INSURRECTION.—Nothing is known precisely of the insurgents who left Cracow on the approach of the Russians and Austrians, and took refuge in the Carpathian mountains, between Galicia and Hungary. The intercourse with that part of the country is entirely cut off, so that direct communication is impossible, the Prussians and Austrians having established a double line of troops along the whole of the frontiers. The forces of the insurgents who have escaped are calculated, according to the Government authorities, at about 3,000; but, according to the general belief, they amount to upwards of double that number; and as they can keep open the communications with Galicia and Hungary, where they have got many adherents, a slight degree of success will soon add to their numbers. The Austrians are concentrating an army of 40,000 men in Galicia. The *Augsburg Gazette*, in a letter from the frontiers of Galicia, dated the 4th instant, says that it is supposed there that the constitution of Cracow will be abolished by the protecting powers, and a military government established. Between thirty and forty priests have been arrested and sent into Moravia. About six priests were killed in the engagements. The *Courier*, of Warsaw, of the 8th, states that an attempt at insurrection had been made at the village of Maukuny, in the government of Augustoro, by three Poles from Prussia, but they had been arrested by the peasants, and delivered up to the authorities.

The King of the Belgians is in a sad fix. His Ministry has resigned, and he has applied in vain to the leading men of every party to form a Cabinet.

CORN MARKET. MARK LANE. THIS DAY.

	Wheat	Barley	Oats	Beans	Pees	Flour.
English	790	510	820			
Scotch						
Irish			2460			
Foreign	10890		690			

Prices about the same as last day.

Terms for advertising in the *Nonconformist*.
For 7 lines...5s. 0d. | For 10 lines...6s. 0d.
For every additional line..... 4d.

•• All communications to the Editor should be addressed to the office, 3, Whitefriars-street, Fleet-street.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

We must decline inserting any further communications on the Evangelical Alliance in Wales.

"A Northwalian."—We fear his letter would rouse some ill-feeling, without materially advancing the object he has in view.

The Nonconformist.

LONDON: WEDNESDAY, MARCH 18, 1846.

SUMMARY.

THE House of Commons has been variously engaged since our last, and in some respects has indicated a leaning towards liberality of opinion in minor matters, leading us to anticipate that when the food monopoly is laid in its grave, a somewhat better spirit will pervade this branch of Parliament. Mr. Watson has brought in a bill for the removal of Roman Catholic disabilities—disabilities which slumber for the most part in obsolete statutes, but which ecclesiastical bigots are loath to consign to entire destruction. The law is coming to be recognised in Parliament that persecution for religious opinion in any form is as impolitic as it is impious. This is one step gained. A fair development of that law leads on to the condemnation of all civil establishments of religion. To punish me for the sentiments I profess (statesmen will hereafter argue) is not more essentially unjust than to compel me to support sentiments which I repudiate. Both acts aim a blow at the freedom of the mind—both war against the independence of truth. Intimidation and corruption are but the opposite phases of the self-same dogmatism and intolerance. To this height, however, our senators have not yet come. They are seldom convinced until popular clamour makes their position uneasy. Their habit is to legislate for the strong, rather than for the weak; and in the present instance, Roman Catholics who have many representatives in Parliament, and who, moreover, on the other side of St. George's Channel, are politically troublesome, are freely offered a relief which no one thinks of extending to Dissenters, because they have no representative, and have shown themselves ready to put up with any existing wrong. Some apprehension has been expressed at the proposal included in Mr. Watson's bill, to admit the order of Jesuits into this empire. We cannot say that we share in it. Jesuits are amongst us already in abundance, compelled by law to conceal their pretensions and to do their work in the dark. Remove the penalty, and you remove one-half of the danger. Let in the enemy as an enemy, and society will then watch his designs.

Government has laid before the House of Commons a mass of evidence, recently collected, on the approach of famine and the progress of fever in Ireland, and Sir James Graham has introduced a bill to provide fever hospitals and efficient medical superintendence for the whole country. Mr. Wakley entreated Ministers to attempt a prevention of the evil, instead of making provision for its cure—to send food, which would obviate the necessity of sending physic—and to strike at once at the root of pestilence by satisfying the appetites of starving men. This proposal greatly scandalised many of the political economists, who, overlooking the extraordinary nature of the present emergency, apply their rules with such uniform rigidity as to seem to prefer immediate death rather than contingent idleness. A smart but desultory conversation ensued; remedies of all sorts were proposed; Government came in for a share of blame on account of remissness in applying the funds at its disposal; and Sir R. Peel retorted on the landowners, without whose voluntary co-operation, he remarked, nothing which Government could do would prove sufficient. Mr. Smith O'Brien, after long absence from the House, made his appearance at this juncture, and startled it with accusations, which, however deserved, scarcely came with due weight from his lips. The measure of Sir James Graham has already passed its second reading, will be committed with more haste than good speed, and will be discussed when it arrives at the stage of the third reading.

The new tariff makes way, but slowly. The Protectionists occupy every inch of fighting ground. Several skirmishes have taken place upon the minor items—buttons, butter, cheese, and hops; but upon silk there was a pitched battle, and another division, giving a majority of 116 to Ministers. We are threatened with fresh effusions of Protectionist zeal on the articles of timber and spirits; and then, we suppose, the second reading of the Corn Importation Bill will present available ground for another general protracted engagement. As soon, however, as the resolutions are reported, Government will remit duties now leviable upon all articles excepting Orders have been already issued to the Customs to admit Indian corn and buckwheat at the duty of one shilling.

Discussion has taken place upon Mr. Duncombe's motion for an address to the Crown, praying her Majesty to extend her pardon to Frost, Williams, and Jones, the Newport rioters. We have no doubt that

the exercise of the royal prerogative of mercy in this case would be followed by good rather than evil; nor should we question at all the wisdom of that Cabinet which recommended such a course to her Majesty's consideration. But we can find no valid plea for this, either in the technical informalities which preceded their trial, or in the nature of the crime of which they were guilty. It is a misapplication of language to speak of their punishment, as punishment meted out to political offences. The men may not have intended the whole of the mischief contemplated by the parties they led to action. But the fact is undeniable. They were insurrectionists. They made war upon the public peace. They took the sword in hand to give force to their political opinions. For this, and not for the opinions they entertained, they were tried, condemned, and transported. We may sympathise with them in their sufferings, but we are not disposed to look with leniency upon their crime. Precisely because we love the political principles which they espoused, we indignantly resent their resort to foul and forcible means in support of them. They have thrown back the cause of organic reform in public opinion for twenty years. No sufferings which they have endured can atone for the injury which they inflicted upon it. In our judgment they have no title to mercy; but, should the clemency of the Crown be exercised towards them, as, indeed, we yet hope it may, we should regard the act as a graceful and not impolitic one.

The Lords have passed the Irish Coercion bill, misnamed a bill for the Protection of Life in Ireland. The ready assent given by all parties in that house to this truly despotic act was frightful. The recklessness with which it was concocted came out in more than one instance, and when proved, merely drew forth, from the new Secretary for Ireland, a reprehension that such mistakes were not pointed out before. The measure has now come down to the House of Commons, where it will undergo a very different ordeal. We can imagine the earnestness with which the Irish members will pursue and worry it from stage to stage. True, they are few in numbers, but as the bill is essentially unjust, and as, in practical working, much will depend upon the temper in which it is received by the Irish people, they may succeed in mitigating its most offensive provisions, if not in stopping its progress altogether. It was confessed by Sir James Graham, on Monday night, that the Arms bill had proved a failure. What reason can he produce, in the teeth of all preceding experience, that this coercion bill will not aggravate the very evils it is intended to cure?

Two elections have been decided since our last publication—Stafford and Windsor. Windsor was walked over without opposition, by Mr. Neville. We give the following comment on the Stafford election from the *Manchester Times* :—

"All honour to Laurence Heyworth. By an expenditure of £250 on ale to the thirsty freemen, he might have been member for Stafford; but he had too much self-respect, too much principle, too much consistency, as a radical reformer and a friend to temperance, to go into the House of Commons by brutifying the electors. He felt that he could not serve a righteous cause by unrighteous means, and, therefore, he declined the proffered honour. We recollect a gentleman saying to the late excellent Robert Phillips: 'I have often shaken hands with baronets; let me have the honour of shaking hands with a man who has refused a baronetcy.' We have often shaken hands with members of both Houses of Parliament; but we shall shake hands with more cordiality with a man who has refused to become a senator at the sacrifice of principles which would have been involved by his giving even a single glass of ale. All honour, then, to Laurence Heyworth! He has established a claim to represent a purer constituency. We are told that Captain Carnegie pledged himself, on the hustings, to promote the total and immediate repeal of the corn-law. We should have had much more faith in his pledge had he voted with Mr. Villiers a fortnight ago. When a man promises to do, the proper question is, 'What have you done?'"

"Stafford, with a population of 9,245, has two members. Manchester, with a population of 250,000, has the same share in the national representation. Windsor, where another election is about to take place, has two members for a population of 7,528. Salford, with a population of nearly 60,000, has only one member. Much remains to be done after the corn-law question shall have been settled; and we believe that honest men will be found to do it."

It is now certain that Mr. Leader will sit for Westminster only until the end of the present Parliament. We earnestly trust that Westminster will again right itself in public opinion. Some electors, we believe, entertain thoughts of Colonel Thompson. We could earnestly wish to see him returned as member for that ancient constituency. As the father of the free-trade movement—as a consistent radical reformer—as a man of high integrity, indefatigable energy, and great political sagacity—he would confer honour upon any borough, and deserves to be returned by the most influential in the empire. We would not peril his prospects in any other place; but it certainly strikes us most forcibly, that Westminster is the proper post for Colonel Thompson, and, that Colonel Thompson is the right man for Westminster.

The Polish insurrection is virtually at an end, unless, indeed, there have been outbreaks in that part of the country under Russian sway, which the vigilance of its police has, at present, prevented from becoming known beyond the frontier; a not very likely circumstance. From the more detailed accounts which have been received, it appears that the outbreak was confined chiefly to the neighbourhood of the free city of Cracow, and to Austrian Poland. The severe measures of the Prussian Government alone prevented the Poles of Posen from joining in the insurrection. Cracow is now in possession of the Russian and Austrian troops, and its late occupants are scattered over the country. The larger portion of

the insurgents have betaken themselves to the Carpathian mountains, with the view of penetrating into Hungary. With one exception, the rebellion has been subdued. That exception is the province of Galicia, which, at the first symptoms of the revolt, was delivered up by the Austrian authorities to the lawless violence of a vindictive peasantry, by a price being set upon the heads of the nobility. The consequences might be foreseen. The peasants, having exterminated the Polish nobles, proceeded to murder landowners, citizens, and every one in a condition of life above their own. The innocent as well as the guilty, women and children, were victims to the same proscription. The rural population, flushed with their brutal triumphs, now refuse to listen to the authorities who first encouraged them to deeds of blood, and talk of making their own terms with the Emperor! From the accounts received from unhappy Poland, it is to be feared that this is not the last outbreak that is likely to occur for the recovery of its independence. It is impossible, as the *Times* justly remarks, to exterminate a population of twenty millions, to eradicate the sense of national honour in a people possessing a cultivated language, a refined literature, and proud historical recollections. Seventy years have surely been amply sufficient to test the advantages of foreign rule. The present sad condition of the country proves the impotency of coercion to eradicate the nationality of Poland. Why not, then, at length, try an opposite course? It would be as much an act of sound statesmanship on the part of the governor, as it would be a boon to the governed, besides being calculated to ensure future tranquillity.

Advices from America, by the *Cambria*, inform us of the reception given to the free-trade measures of Sir R. Peel, by our transatlantic brethren. They appear to be all that the Americans themselves could have wished for, and to have given most cordial satisfaction. The *New York Herald* characterises the intelligence as "of more importance than any received at any time within the past twenty years." The more cautious organs of public opinion, however, are not so easily satisfied, fancying they discover a sensitiveness about national honour, both in the Queen's speech and Sir R. Peel's remarks, incompatible with further concession on the part of England. But it is daily of less consequence what Mr. Polk or his organs have to say on the matter. They are controlled, first, by the Senate, and next, by the people. In the Senate, the resolution for giving the requisite year's notice is likely to be adopted, but with such additions as to remove all doubt of the pacific intentions of the majority of that body. The speeches, so far as they have gone, have been conciliatory and respectful towards this country. The Washington correspondent of the *New York Herald* asserts that, shortly before the departure of the *Cambria*, Mr. Pakenham submitted his *ultimatum* to the American government, and that in consequence much consternation prevailed in official circles. The *Times*, however, denies that the British representative has made any fresh proposal. Still more gratifying is the manifestation of the popular feeling in favour of peace. The religious world has taken up the subject with zeal and earnestness; peace conventions have been held in various parts of the country; and the addresses sent over by a few of the merchants and religious bodies of this country to their brethren on the other side of the Atlantic, appear to have had a most conciliatory effect, and to have increased the general feeling in favour of peace. On the whole, we are not without hopes that the unhappy dispute has passed its most critical stage, and that the difficulties in the way of a permanent settlement of the question will gradually vanish before the good sense and friendly feelings of the two countries.

THE UPLIFTED SCOURGE.

THE accounts from Ireland are making havoc with that incredulity, born of selfishness, and suckled by the pride of ascendancy, which, for some months past, has ridiculed the public apprehension of famine. There remains, we would fain hope, but one man in her Majesty's dominions stout enough to look incipient starvation in the face, and exclaim, "Thou art but the phantom of designing fancy"—and that man is Mr. Shaw, *par excellence* the representative of ecclesiastical intolerance and of party insolence. Whilst men, exercising the functions of legislators, have been exhibiting their wishes in the name of their belief, events have been moving on in silent mockery of their hardest asseverations. The reality of the evil by which Ireland is visited is now at length admitted; let us not forget the amount of actual misery inflicted before that admission was reluctantly conceded. Take a million families as the amount of population exclusively dependent for subsistence upon the potato; and, with that element of calculation, try and compute the sum of suffering endured up to the present time. The original panic ere yet the crop was dug—the alternation of hope and fear in the bosoms of the multiplied myriads, uncertain whether life or death would turn up for them from beneath the surface of the soil—the too sure appearance of the mysterious rot in the stock of almost every family, awakening alarm in all, and threatening early privation to many—the sinking of heart and hope as the disease, baffling all attempts at remedy, spread itself—the disgust occasioned by the tainted meal, only overcome by the stern demands of physical want—unsatisfied appetites obliged to submit to a more and more stinted dole, as the yet remaining stock of food grew smaller and smaller—low fever, the invariable concomitant of a wretched diet—and

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then, in the background, but every day becoming more distinctly visible, the ghastly features of actual famine—why, to say nothing of what is to come, more than enough there has already been of woe, both bodily and mental, to overwhelm with horror and remorse every feeling mind to which any evidence of being accessory to such a calamity can be reasonably brought home.

The worst, however, is yet to come. The provisions made by the Government and the Legislature will, doubtless, to some extent, mitigate the evil. But when a nation's supply of staple food has perished, and months have yet to intervene before another harvest, he must be a bold man who should undertake to foretell what may or may not happen. There may be scenes in reserve for us in prospect of which the most reckless would blench and quail. These, if such there are to be, time will unfold. Standing upon the brink of the gloomy unknown, and ignorant, as yet, of the extent to which judgment will overtake us, it surely becomes us to give up a moment or two at least to serious reflection, to search out the causes of our present condition and expectations, to admit our full share of responsibility, and to proceed at once, and resolutely, to the discharge of our solemn obligations.

The immediate and unforeseen occasion of Ireland's present calamity is unquestionably providential. No man can be justly arraigned for not having anticipated the appearance of a vegetable disease as new as it is devastating. But beyond this single point, human agency must take upon itself the whole burden of blame. How comes it that, in a country whose soil, climate, and natural advantages are of a superior order, the great mass of its inhabitants are doomed to dependence upon one article of food, and that well-nigh the lowest, and least nutritive? Talk as we will of the social misery of the Irish, is not that misery to be traced at last to political misrule? Rail as we will against unfeeling landlords, are they not, after all, the living embodiments of our own rapacious laws? Have we not invariably legislated for property, unconcerned about the mode in which our enactments might tell upon the condition of man? Has not perennial affliction incessantly appealed to us in vain? If our aristocratic system of statesmanship is chargeable with the misgovernment of Ireland, it remains to be asked, by whose sanction that system has been encouraged to perpetuate itself. The people of this country, religious as well as worldly—it is foolish to hide from ourselves the fact—have been more alive to the *pride* of life, than to its essential well-being. The glitter of wealth, the childish hankering after respectability, admiration of titles and vast estates, security of property, distrust of the people—the combined influence of these has prevailed upon them not merely to wink at, but strenuously to uphold, the machinery which grinds the bones of the poor. We have placed in power, and we have maintained there at all hazards, the men whose selfishness has cursed Ireland with every form of insult and of wrong—and we have acquiesced in their tyranny, partly because it did not fall upon ourselves, mainly, because all our sympathies are aristocratic. For the sake of the coronet and the ermine, the golden tassels and gaudy embroidery of national life, we have quietly consented to see poverty crushed and bleeding beneath the heels of oppression; and when, unable longer to master its passionate indignation, it has uplifted its arm and struck a random blow at its tyrant, we have granted all the instruments of coercion which terrified selfishness could ask at our hands. And because we have done this, Ireland is what it is.

If there be any truth in this representation, then our duties may be discovered without much laborious research. Two cases require to be met: the one immediate and urgent, but temporary—the other somewhat more remote, but requiring for its cure far closer attention, and a much larger amount of disinterested exertion. Famine and fever must be stayed off, if possible, at any cost. The Irish people have a right to require thus much. Wherein the arrangements of Government fail in the accomplishment of this result, individual benevolence must step in to make good the deficiency. We know all the objections to eleemosynary relief—we admit the arguments of the political economists—but we contend that extraordinary emergencies ought not to be governed by ordinary rules. We have no right to starve men this year, lest they should become idle the next. Let the blame of the present state of things fall where it will, no individual possessed of means to dispose of in charity, can righteously refuse to bestow them. Expediency, even, as well as justice, calls aloud for prompt liberality—for the evils of famine and pestilence, if once permitted to get head, do not stop with the poor. In some shape or other they pass upward to the rich: and all former evidence proves that fevers, whilst they seize the former in greater numbers, sweep away the latter with surer fatality.

It may be supposed by those who look at all imaginable cases through one medium, that the permanent cure of Ireland's disorder, as well as of Great Britain's uneasiness, will be affected by Free-trade, now, at length, forced upon the adoption of the legislature. We yield to none in our admiration of Free-trade principles. We expect much from their practical recognition—but we are far enough from regarding them as a panacea for either Irish or English wrongs. Liberty of commerce, even the most perfect, will do nothing to mitigate that rancour between race and race, which, in the sister isle, growing out of ecclesiastical ascendancy, is greatly

exasperated by the relation of landlord to tenant, expresses itself too frequently in midnight assassination, and by menacing in various ways the security of life, hinders to a large extent the application of capital to the development of the boundless resources of the country.

The truth stares upon us, in whatever direction we look, and must be seen by all who do not wilfully shut their eyes, that the committal to a few hands, and those the wealthiest of the community, of power to legislate at will for the whole empire, unchecked by any but a merely nominal responsibility, is productive of more appalling mischiefs to the social and moral, than even to the political interests of men. To this, Ireland owes her beggary—to this Great Britain must ascribe a large portion of her own wrongs. Bad laws, in each kingdom, generate bad feelings, and induce mischievous habits, and by insensible gradations lower the public standard of morality. Oppression invariably breeds crime—and the severity necessary to put down crime drives the evil it was meant to cure, deeper and deeper, into the constitution of the body politic. But bad laws—partial, selfish, unjust, exacerbating—we must expect from human nature elevated into exclusiveness, as is our own aristocracy. 'Tis all very well for us to soothe our consciences with the thought that we cannot help ourselves. The truth is, we have never seriously tried to do so—the middle classes generally hold the attempt, however peaceful, to be disreputable; and not, perhaps, until Providence has let loose upon us, through the instrumentality of patrician misrule, famine, fever, and insurrection, shall we appreciate the wrong of which we are guilty, in allowing misgovernment to reduce industrious masses to such extremities, that a rot in the potato crop threatens the very framework of society with destruction.

HOSTILITY TO WAR.

AMONG the multitudinous demonstrations of dislike to War which are continually taking place, there does not seem to be always enough of union between those who maintain the extreme principle of the unlawfulness of all use of arms, and those who are brought into alliance by excessive dislike to wars as they have been, are, and are like to be. If a man is a stout enemy of existing and probable wars in a practical sense, it does not seem policy to hamper him with too nice a scrutiny into whether there is any lurking corner in his mind wherein he cherishes the idea of a justifiable war. The truth perhaps is, that there is no man who has not got his justifiable war somewhere, if events were only to get at it. They might not go the length of making him stand forth at the market cross, and avow that his tenets of unjustifiable war had all been wrong. But practically finding himself without a sword, there is a point where he would sell his garment, and buy one.

The object here, however, is not rigidly to debate that point, but to fix on the nearer conclusion, that men's aversion and disgust towards particular wars have always been a powerful element of their dislike to war in the abstract. Men hotly engaged in the defence of civil and religious rights, like the Maccabees, or the Puritans in our Civil Wars, do not pitch upon that time for the discovery of the abstract unlawfulness of war. It is when the thing has been made individually and distinctively odious to great masses of the community; when the glitter which attends the exercise of violent and public feeling has begun to yield to the impression that there is really much of unworthiness, or even of baseness, in the actual cause; when a revulsion has taken place in men's minds, and they begin to sicken at their own success, then it is that the extreme doctrine flourishes and prospers, and gathers round it in alliance all the malcontents with the existing shames.

Something very much like this is the state of things at present. Men whom it would not have been difficult to engage in what they thought an honest and just cause, and who would, even at this hour, be puzzled if called on to pledge their integrity to the counsel which should advise a nation to supersede and do away with everything in the shape of provision for a national force,—are yet ready to risk minor dangers of misrepresentation, and go unhesitatingly in company with the staunchest opponents of war in the abstract. One reason why the aid of these men should not be overlooked is, because it goes a long way in its practical effects upon the common adversary. Tell the friend of war that you believe in the universal unlawfulness of war,—that you are quite sure it is an unchristian practice and that no necessity ever authorized a Christian to engage in it,—enlarge upon the happiness which would come if all men would do without war, beginning with ourselves,—say all this ever so winningly and distinctly, and the odds are that the friend of war pats you on the head, tells you you are one of a highly respectable but comparatively small portion of the community, and he wishes very much that everybody was as good. But a different sort of effect is produced, if you give him to understand that men who do not put their case on the impossibility of a just belligerency, are turning out against his war as in itself discreditable, dishonourable, and contrary to the rules both of true dignity and common sense; if you tell him that men of this kind had as lief see their sons put in the pillory, as come home from his war with all of reputation and splendour it can give. Without at all insisting on impugning the truth and reality of the other principle, which may some time be discovered to be the right thing after all, there seems no denying that a

present, practical gain of strength is made, by dwelling mainly, or at least extensively, on that in which all the opponents of present wars agree, in preference to that which is, for the time being at all events, only the credence of a portion.

Nothing here said, is to be construed as blaming any actual thing that has been done. The address of the "Friends" to Sir Robert Peel, is an admirable state-paper, and particularly just in its recognition of the services done by that statesman to the cause of peace; services contrasting strongly with the demand of another party, whose call is for "a war minister, and twenty war steamers on the coast of America." But for one enemy of war who is of "the people called Friends," there are twenty who are not. There is wisdom, therefore, in a combination of the twenty and one.

THE CURFEW BILL.

(From the Examiner.)

"An Englishman's house is his castle;" in proclaimed districts, under the pending bill, an Irishman's hovel will be his dungeon for twelve hours out of every twenty-four. Every man is to be made by law his own gaoler, his own turnkey. He cannot open his door after sunset without breaking prison. His life is to be a gaol life with a day rule. He may go forth after sunrise to labour, but he must return to his prison before twilight. Irishmen, in a proclaimed district, will be the only people in the world who rent their gaols. For others, places of confinement are generously provided gratis; but Irishmen will be placed in the singular predicament of paying for their nightly incarceration.

As the man in the sedan without a bottom or seat remarked that he had as lief walk, so the good folks of proclaimed districts may discover that they might as well be put in her Majesty's gaols at once as be prisoners in their own cabins, the gaols having the advantage of being rent-free.

All the severity of the curfew law will fall on the innocent. The assassin, ready to risk his life for the gratification of his vengeance, will not shrink from the fear of the minor punishment of transportation. If the gallows would not deter him from murder, he will not be scared from the road to his crime by the dread of exile. Having resolved to brave the worst, he will brave secondary penalties.

But it would be desirable, undoubtedly, to arrest such villains, and frustrate their wicked intentions; and this, as Lord Campbell has proposed, could be done by making the act of being out after dark, with arms, an aggravated misdemeanour; so also might be classified being out in a company exceeding three or four.

For the detection of crime in a disturbed district the discovery of absence from home at night is important; but this does not necessitate the treatment of being out as an offence, for the object would be accomplished by requiring all occupants to have a list of their inmates, and to present them to answer to their names upon summons of the police.

MORE FOOD FOR THE GALLOWS.—The young man Wicks, now lying under sentence of death in Newgate, was a spectator of the last two executions at the Old Bailey, and actually paid each time for a seat at the window of a house opposite the gallows, that he might view the spectacle the better. His execution has been deferred. It is stated that a strong memorial, coupled with evidence, has been presented to Sir James Graham relative to the previous state of the criminal's mind, and that a searching inquiry upon the subject is at present going on.—Margaret Stoker, condemned to death for the murder of her child, and sentenced to be executed at Durham, has (says the *Gateshead Observer*) so strongly interested the public in her behalf, that we have little doubt of the revocation of her doom. It is one of the worse consequences of capital punishments that abhorrence of crime is almost lost in sympathy with criminals.—Ralph Joicey, the parricide, says the same journal, is to be executed on Wednesday morning next (this day), at Morpeth. Memorials for a reprieve have been forwarded from Morpeth and Newcastle, but with little hope of success. The Hon. and Rev. F. R. Grey, Rector of Morpeth, has public prayers offered up, daily, for mercy to the murderer's soul; but the mercy which the clergy implore from heaven, they will not implore on earth. The hangman has arrived, polluting the atmosphere with his horrid presence, and shocking the feelings of the more thoughtful inhabitants. The doomed convict is described as perfectly resigned to his fate.—Fleet, who was at the recent Bucks Assizes sentenced to be executed, has been reprieved. He was tried before Baron Parke, and convicted of having caused the death of Ann Ray, a young woman, by giving her corrosive sublimate to procure abortion.

PEACE MEETINGS.—A very impressive lecture on the "Sinfulness of War," was recently delivered in the Infant School-rooms, Pockthorpe, to a numerous and attentive audience, by the Rev. W. Brock. The new school-room, Heigham, was crowded to excess on a subsequent evening, where Mr. Brock lectured on the same subject. A meeting for the purpose of explaining the principles of the Peace Society, has also recently been held in the Wesleyan Chapel, Hethersett, at which Mr. Candler, of Bawburgh, presided; when addresses were delivered by Messrs. Kerry, Bunting, and White, of Norwich; Mr. Bell, of Earlham; Mr. Arthurton, of Cossey; and Mr. Twinn, of Bawburgh. The young men of the neighbourhood had been especially invited, many of whom were in attendance; and an impression of the opposition of war to the principles of Christianity seem to have pervaded the entire meeting. On Wednesday evening last a meeting of a similar character was held in New Catton Chapel. On Thursday evening last an able anti-war lecture was delivered by Mr. J. W. Dowson, in the Orford-hill school-room.—*Norfolk News.*

SIR R. PEEL AND THE DUKE OF RICHMOND returned from Brighton by rail on Monday, in the same train, but not in the same carriage. The Free-trader took his seat in the *coupé* at the head of the train: the Protectionist sat in the *coupé* at the tail. The one looked forward, the other backward. Very appropriate.

FOREIGN INTELLIGENCE.

THE UNITED STATES.

During the last week there have been two arrivals from the United States, bringing intelligence of the reception of Sir R. Peel's free-trade measures by that country, and of the progress of the debate in the Senate on the Oregon question.

The effect produced in America by the outward arrival of the steamer Cambria, was of an unusual character. The New York papers had expresses from Halifax to New York, at an expense of 3,000 dollars. Instantly on the Cambria's despatches being landed at Boston, expresses were despatched in all directions, and it will scarcely be credited in England, that the news from England was conveyed from Boston to New York, a distance of 250 miles, in seven hours twenty-five minutes.

With regard to the Premier's free-trade measure, all the papers hail it as the greatest blessing, and more especially as tending to force on a peaceful settlement of the Oregon question. War seems to be scouted as a thing not to be dreamt of, and Mr. President Polk and his crew are regularly pitched overboard in the joyous outburst of feeling consequent on such an early prospect of commercial union between the two countries.

The Cambria arrived at Liverpool on Saturday, bringing intelligence from New York to the 28th of February. It appears that the mail from New York, of the 28th of February, failed to reach Boston in time for the steamer, owing to the breaking up of the ice on the Long Island Sound; and that being the mail route by which the correspondence from the important cities of New Orleans, Savannah, Charleston, Mobile, Washington, and New York is, for the most part, forwarded, every one being naturally anxious to write by the latest mail, by this accident our merchants and the public are deprived of their advices, which will probably be delayed at Boston for a month!

The intelligence of another day would, it was thought, be of immense importance; in fact, have possibly decided the question of peace and war: for, according to the Washington correspondent of the *New York Herald*, Mr. Pakenham had delivered his ultimatum to the American Cabinet; and, on the 26th, there was an extraordinary meeting of the Cabinet to consider it, which sat the greater part of the night in secret counsel:—

Mr. Pakenham waited upon Mr. Buchanan at the state department early in the evening (the 28th), and remained there for an hour or more with him. The consequence of this was an immediate meeting of the Cabinet, at the late and unusual time of night above named. It is not necessary for me to say what the nature of the British minister's proposition is, nor would it be prudent for me to do so under the existing state of the case; but I will say this, that it is of such a character as to be wholly inadmissible by this Government, and that the present prospect of things here is warlike—aye, warlike.

Had the Cambria waited only twenty-four hours longer, she would probably have brought the result of the meeting. What was the nature of Mr. Pakenham's ultimatum was not known. The *New York Advertiser* believes that "Mr. Crampton has brought out instructions to Mr. Pakenham to re-open negotiations by an offer of the 49th parallel, the whole of Vancouver's Island, and the navigation of the Columbia for twenty years." The *Times*, however, contradicts this.

It appears that the Senate has yet to conclude its discussion upon the Oregon question; the speeches that have been made since our last notice contain little of importance. Notwithstanding the protraction of the debate, there is little doubt as to its issue. A form of notice for the abrogation of the convention, proposed by Mr. Colquitt, meets the views not only of Messrs. Crittenden and Calhoun, but of the whole moderate party. This will be carried, so that the warlike minority will consist of Messrs. Allen, Hannegan, Cass, the other more violent spirits of the West. Like the resolution of the House of Representatives, the notice will be given in a form as far removed as possible from the offensive declarations of the President's Message and Mr. Buchanan's correspondence; but it will be coupled with a permission to the President to use his discretion in either giving it at once or deferring it to a later period. In the course of the debate Mr. Webster said that a majority of the Senate would vote for the two propositions of Mr. Colquitt, and Mr. Allen asserted that the President's views and determination to assert the American title to the whole territory up to 54° 40' had undergone no change. On the 26th ult., the debate was adjourned to the 2nd inst.

The news as relates to Mexico is important. The *New York Herald* of the 28th of February states, on the authority of their Washington correspondent, that the government of the United States had received intelligence of the mission of Mr. Slidel having been completely frustrated, General Parades having peremptorily refused to acknowledge or receive that gentleman. That thereupon he demanded his passports, which were refused. He then insisted on an escort to Vera Cruz, which was granted. He adds, "It may be expected that the United States, having failed entirely in its mission to Mexico, will now have to resort to some other alternative."

It is also stated, but upon less competent authority, that the Mexican Government have organised an army of considerable force to proceed to the Rio Grande.

In the meantime, the United States' Government were collecting all the naval force they had afloat in the Gulf of Mexico; it will consist of three frigates, two steamers, and other smaller vessels, carrying in all 275 guns, and a force of 2,500 men. The army is also ordered to march to the mouth of the Rio Grande, so that the commencement of hostilities in that quarter may be looked for forthwith.

FRANCE.

The rising in Poland has excited a lively interest in Paris, and, in fact, throughout France; and some of the newspapers have been calling upon the friends of liberty to step forth and assist the Poles in their struggle. Eighty-four deputies met and made speeches. M. Garnier Pagès moved the appointment of a permanent

committee, to adopt and combine such measures as might promote the success of the Polish cause. M. Odillon Barrot recommended a moderate course; and his advice was taken; the proceedings terminating in a resolution to appoint a committee to make an appeal to public charity in behalf of the insurgents. Subscriptions were opened, and about £500 was subscribed. The amount has since been increased to £1,250, and the list now includes 149 members of the Chamber of Deputies—about one-third of the whole; the pupils of the Polytechnic School, of the Ecole Normale, of the Central School of Arts and Manufactures, of the Greek School; and the Parisian bar.

The French clergy were also beginning to raise their voices in favour of the Polish insurgents. The Bishop of Puy has addressed an appeal to the faithful of his diocese, commencing—"We will respond, beloved diocesans, to the wishes of those brethren who, by their impetuous valour and the brilliant qualities of their hearts, have deserved to be called the French of the North. Never, perhaps, was Poland more worthy of the sympathies of all Catholic hearts."

Every day, it is said, supplies of money are sent from Paris, and preparations are still making, at the present moment, for sending arms to the insurgents. Many Polish gentlemen have left, and are daily leaving, the French metropolis.

In the Chamber of Deputies, on Friday, the Marquis de Larochejaquelein put some questions to M. Guizot, with the view of elucidating the conduct to be pursued by the French Government in the question of the insurrection in Poland.

M. Guizot replied:—

As far as his information went, he had reason to believe that the atrocities of which the Russian and Austrian Governments were accused were without foundation. The conduct of the peasantry could be accounted for upon other grounds. Since Poland had been subjected to the dominion of the three powers, much had been done to improve the condition of the peasantry, and the consequence was, that the peasantry had not only refused to join in the insurrection, but were most active supporters of the present authorities. Their improved condition was the real secret of the conduct of the peasantry, and not the employment by the Governments of the odious means alleged. With regard to the conduct to be pursued by the French Government under the circumstances, M. Guizot stated, that the policy of non-intervention had been wisely adopted in 1830, and he saw no good reason why it should be changed now. This policy imposed two duties towards the unfortunate Poles—not to hold out to them any illusory or false hopes, and to render them any relief compatible with the interests of France, and the law of nations.

The opinions expressed by M. Guizot do not appear to be received with much favour by the opposition press. The *Courrier Français*, the *Siècle*, and the *National* have furious attacks upon M. Guizot's timorous and egotistical policy.

In the Chamber of Deputies, on Monday, Ministers were left in a minority on the question of reducing the French five per cent. stock; but, as this was foreseen, neither "crisis" nor sensation occurred. The same thing occurred last year; but the bill was rejected by the Peers.

The Duke d'Aumale left Paris on Wednesday, for Algeria; but it is reported that his absence is not to exceed a month. During his stay in Africa the Duke is to place himself under the orders of Marshal Bugeaud.

Accounts from Algeria state that Marshal Bugeaud set out on the 5th instant, at the head of an army, for the purpose of counteracting any enterprise that Abdel-Kader might have in view. The Marshal had issued a proclamation explanatory of his objects.

THE POLISH INSURRECTION.

The town and territory of Cracow are in the hands of the three powers. Whilst negotiations were going on between General Collin and the Prussian commander, relative to the terms of capitulation, the Russian troops on the frontier advanced by the Olmutz road straight on the city, and took possession on the 3rd inst., without a blow being struck, the young and active part of the population having abandoned the place and entered Galicia. The Austrian troops, under General Collin, also entered soon after without opposition. According to the last accounts received, the Prussians had not entered the republic of Cracow, and it was thought that they would not do so. The German papers state that the three powers have determined to keep the troops in the Polish provinces as long as the slightest appearance of disturbance continues. They also state that the authorities will treat the great bulk of the insurgents with great lenity, but that they are determined to punish the leaders most severely. It is, indeed, not to be doubted that a great number of unfortunate men will be punished capitally, and many more be sent to pass the remainder of their lives in the salt mines or in the deserts of Siberia.

A great number of the insurgents, estimated at 2,500, seeing the improbability of their being able to resist the combined attack of the Russian, Prussian, and Austrian forces, had previously quitted the city, directing their march towards Galicia, where they will probably make some further resistance. In all the towns and places of any strength in the duchy of Posen and in Galicia, the authorities are adopting the most severe measures for the maintenance of public order and tranquillity.

The *Rhine and Moselle Gazette* publishes private letters from Galicia, stating that part of the garrison having quitted Lemberg, a large body of Polish insurgents had captured the place, after a most determined and sanguinary resistance on the part of the Austrian troops which remained there. 120 Austrians were said to have been killed. The Governor-general, Ferdinand d'Este, had taken refuge in one of the convents, together with the rest of his troops, and barricaded the place. The insurgents, however, did not deem it advisable to attack it, and had contented themselves with taking from the arsenal 60,000 muskets, besides some cannon and mountain guns, and spiking such as they were unable to take with them. They had also secured considerable quantities of ammunition and stores, as well as the public money. They had then quitted Lemberg (which is open to attack on all sides), and gone to spread revolt in other parts of Galicia.

The *National* gives the following from a private source:—One of the divisions which advanced into the Carpathian mountains has formed communications with Hungary, and two important districts of that country have flown to arms. The insurrection continues to spread in Lithuania; and so well aware is the Austrian Government of the fact, that the greatest precautions have been taken to prevent the real state of things being known. All letters are opened, and such as make the slightest allusion to the insurrection are retained.

Accounts have been received from Tarnow down to the 25th ult. A squadron of cavalry had reinforced the garrison of the town, the hospitals of which were crowded with wounded noblemen and insurgents. The prisoners were confined in several houses, converted into jails. The massacres, committed by the peasants, still continued. A letter from Western Galicia commences thus:—"There is not a single nobleman remaining in the country." Several young Poles, repairing to Galicia, had been arrested on the frontier. The whole of the Catholic clergy of Cracow, with the exception of the bishop and one or two canons, had espoused the cause of the insurrection. The chiefs of the movement had succeeded in effecting their escape. The *Augsburg Gazette* contains another letter from the frontiers of Galicia, of the 3rd instant, stating that sixty noblemen of the neighbourhood of Lemberg, armed with pistols, swords, and double-barrelled guns, had determined to attack the post of hussars, at Najarrow, six leagues from Zloczow, and had met for that purpose in an inn, situate within a short distance of the town. Some peasants having cautioned the officer, the hussars surrounded the inn, and the insurgents were either killed or made prisoners. The hussars, on their side, lost four killed and five wounded.

A letter from Posen, of the 5th inst., states that about twenty additional arrests had been just effected there; amongst them were some ecclesiastics. The Catholic Gymnasium and Ecclesiastical School have been closed. The *Universal German Gazette* publishes accounts from Posen of the 6th. The landed proprietors had received orders from the authorities not to quit their domains without receiving authorisation to do so. It had been thought necessary to resort to this measure of security under existing circumstances.

The *Hamburg Correspondent* contains very important intelligence relative to Russian Poland. Should the accounts be confirmed, it would appear that the seat of the insurrection had merely been removed to the point where oppression has, up to the present period, been the most violent.

The *Universal German Gazette* states, that a noble lady who enjoyed the special favour of the Queen, had arrived at Berlin on the 7th, at the head of a deputation of ladies of the Grand Duchy of Posen, to implore the clemency of his Majesty.

Had the insurrection been successful, it was the intention of the leading Poles to have prevented the evils of anarchy, or of the want of an acknowledged head, by conferring the crown on Prince Adam Czartoryski; and that patriot, casting aside the fear that his motives might be misinterpreted, had consented to receive it, if their offer should be confirmed by a solemn national council.

FOREIGN MISCELLANY.

PRIESTS, WOMEN, AND FAMILIES.—A trial took place at the last assizes of the Hérault, which created great sensation. The following are the circumstances of the case, as stated in the indictment:—Emilie Vidal, the daughter of a man of large property at St. Pons, was married to Corbiere, a physician, and in due time had a child, of which she became so fond as to neglect all her other duties. To divert her mind into the right channel, she was placed particularly under the direction of M. Dousset, the curé of the village of Felines d'Hautpool, near St. Pons, in which the Corbieres lived, with the hope of his exciting in her the religious sentiments in which she was deficient. Soon afterwards the child died, and the priest took the opportunity of turning the affections, or rather the passions, of the mother towards himself, and ultimately succeeded in seducing her. Availing himself of the influence he had thus acquired over her, he got her to sign notes of hand in his favour, and at last to make a will, leaving him a large part of her fortune, over which she had the control, under the pretence of saying perpetual masses for her soul. The husband was at last made acquainted with these infamous proceedings, and went to the house of the priest to reproach him with them. During the altercation which ensued, Dousset made an attempt to stab M. Corbiere with a knife, but he escaped unhurt out of the house. As he was going away, the enraged priest took up a gun and fired at him. Again he escaped, the charge having only touched his coat. Another violent scene took place between them some short time after, and the paragon struck the husband a violent blow on the breast with an iron bar. M. Corbiere was immediately seized with phthisis, which he attributed to this injury, and soon after died. Dousset then conceived the following stratagem for securing to himself the whole of Madame Corbiere's fortune. He prevailed upon her to consent to marry his own father, a very aged man, to whom her property was to be made over, and which he, the priest, would inherit on his parent's death. But this plan could not be carried into execution until the legal term of her widowhood was expired. To overcome this difficulty, and the consequences which delay might produce, he made the two parties sign a mutual contract of marriage, under very heavy penalties. This was on the 5th March in last year, only a month after the death of M. Corbiere. He at the same time made each of them sign a bond for a sum, left in blank, to be paid to him, in case the marriage should not be solemnised. This he afterwards filled up himself with a very large penalty. These transactions, on being made known, excited suspicion that M. Corbiere, the husband, had been poisoned, and the magistrates ordered an exhumation and autopsy of his body. No traces of poison could be discovered; but Dousset was indicted for an attempt to murder the deceased by the blow with the iron bar, and also for endeavouring, by fraudulent means, to deprive M. Vidal, the brother and heir of Madame Corbiere, of the property to which he would

succeed on her death. After a long hearing, in which all the facts stated were fully investigated, the jury delivered a verdict declaring the prisoner guilty of fraud, but acquitting him of the charge of attempting to murder. The court condemned him to close confinement, with labour, for eight years, and to be exposed on the pillory in the market-place at Montpellier. When this judgment was pronounced, Dousset spoke not a word, nor did he show the slightest emotion.—*Galvani's Messenger*.

EMPLOYMENT OF THE LATE MEXICAN DICTATOR.—Santa Anna is still living at the Havannah, occupied with his favourite amusement of cock-fighting, and apparently indifferent to the march of events in Mexico.

THE CAUCASUS.—The *Invalide Russe* of St. Petersburg publishes a letter from the Caucasus of the 6th ult., which states that on the 20th of January last, the chiefs and the Effendis of the Abadshes had agreed on certain conditions to become the subjects of the Emperor of Russia. This tribe consists of 100,000 souls, and enjoys the reputation of being a warlike race.

RELIGIOUS PERSECUTION IN RUSSIA.—The *Journal des Debats* publishes a letter from St. Petersburg of the 22nd ult., which states that the Emperor had commanded that all foreign Jews, even those of Poland, who are at present in Russia, should quit the Russian territory within three months, should they even be established and possess landed property in the country. In future no foreign Israelite is to be permitted to reside in Russia without a special permission from the Government.

HORRID EFFECTS OF RELIGIOUS FANATICISM.—The *Springfield (Massachusetts) Statesman* records the following results from attending a meeting of a fanatical sect in America, called the "Millerites":—"Mr. Ebenezer Walker, a farmer of respectability, about thirty-seven years of age, having a wife and one child, was induced, by motives of curiosity, to attend a Miller meeting in Belchertown, on Sunday evening, the 18th of January. While there he became deluded by the threats and anathemas which were preached, and left the house after the close of the meeting in a state of mind bordering upon insanity. This malady continued to increase until he became a raving madman. While in this way he declared that his heart was sinful, and must be plucked out or burnt out. Accordingly he rushed towards a large cooking stove, and thrust his left hand into the burning embers, and clenched the red-hot iron of the stove until the flesh was literally burned from the bones of his hand before he could be secured. The poor man continued in this awful state until death came to his relief on Tuesday.

The fortifications of Paris are entirely finished. They have cost more than £5,000,000 sterling.

FALL OF MANNA IN TURKEY.—The *Courier de Constantinople* communicates the interesting news of a rain of manna having fallen at Yenishehir, by which the inhabitants of that place have been plentifully supplied with food of the form of a hazel nut, but capable of being ground into meal. A kily of it is there sold for twelve piastres, while the bread prepared from this mysterious product of heaven is said to be most excellent.

THE BASILIAN NUNS.—In answer to M. de Boutenief's note to the Pontifical Government, expressing a doubt whether there was a Basilian nunnery at Minsk, the *Univers* published the following letter from four Sisters of Charity of St. Vincent de Paul:—

"We, the undersigned Sisters of Charity of St. Vincent de Paul, lately arrived in France in consequence of the persecutions to which our order has been made victim by the Russian Government in the province of Lithuania—persecutions which terminated in the dissolution of our congregation at Wilna—declare and certify, that, through the intermediation of our sisters at Minsk, we have had frequent relations with the Basilians who existed in that town. It is, therefore, with a perfect knowledge of the fact, and to bear testimony to the truth, that we affirm that there did then exist a convent of Basilians at Minsk, and sign our names to this certificate. Done at Paris this 8th of March, 1846, at the house of the Sisters of Charity of St. Casimir, No. 1, Rue d'Ivry."

THE PEACE MOVEMENT IN AMERICA.—We are glad to learn from our file of American papers, that the feeling in favour of continued peace with this country is daily becoming stronger. With reference to the Peace Addresses from this country the *Worcester Christian Citizen* (Elihu Burritt's paper) says:—

These addresses were forwarded to us by a committee in Manchester, and we have printed them on our "Olive Leaves," and sent them to every Newspaper of the United States and to all the Member of the Congress, and devoutly hope, that the people of this country will respond to these friendly and fraternal appeals for closer brotherhood in the same spirit that dictated them. Dear reader! is not this shaking hands across the cold wintry ocean, worthy of Christians, and all the lovers of humanity?

In New York, ministers of the various denominations (says the *New York Express*) are calling meetings for the purpose of bringing their tremendous moral influence to bear on this weak, wicked, and treacherous administration. Notices are given in the religious papers to this effect. Peace conventions have been held in various parts of the country, which have been largely attended by ministers of the gospel. Meetings of this sort have, we observe, been held at Providence, Norwich, and Worcester, Massachusetts, at which Peace Societies were organised. At each of them the resolutions passed were condemnatory of war as unchristian, inhuman, and unnecessary; and asserted that it was the duty of Governments to arbitrate their contended points. The New York Peace Society have issued an address to the friends of peace in that city, calling upon them to come forward and assist in making New York the centre of a system of operations for diffusing their principles over the west and south.

INTRIGUING IN MEXICO.—The Spanish Government is intriguing here with the hope of establishing one of its princes as sovereign, should the advocates for monarchy succeed in gaining a majority in the Convention. Two agents have been lately secretly employed here under the orders of the Captain-general of Cuba; and a new journal, called the *Espectador*, is announced under the direction of Colonel Valdes and the son of

one of the most notorious Christino partisans at Madrid, for the purpose of supporting these pretensions. The Infante Don Sebastian, who married the sister of Donna Christina, and a son of Don Francisco de Paula, are the candidates.—*Times Correspondent*.

NEW ZEALAND.—According to an extract from a letter from New Zealand, dated Bay of Islands, Oct. 6, Governor Fitzroy had proposed to negotiate a peace with the natives on the following terms:—

1. The treaty of Waitangi to be binding.
2. The British colours to be sacred.
3. All plunder now in the possession of natives to be forthwith restored.
4. The following places to be given up to the Queen, and to remain unoccupied by any one until the decision of her Majesty be signified:—Port of Maye, Ohaiwar, Taiaonia, Wangai, Kofow, Kaipatitu, and Waikau.
5. Hostilities to cease entirely between all chiefs and tribes now in arms with or against the Government.

THE POPE'S RECOGNITION OF ISABELLA II. OF SPAIN.—There can be no longer any doubt (says *La Presse*) of the recognition of the Queen of Spain by the Holy See.

MR. ADAMS ON THE OREGON QUESTION.—One of the strangest items in the news lately received from the United States, is found in a speech delivered by John Quincy Adams on the 9th of February. He took a view of the grounds on which the United States' title to Oregon rests, which we dare say will be new to our readers. After some preliminary remarks, he requested the clerk of the house to read from his desk the 26th, 27th, and 28th verses of the 1st chapter of Genesis:—

"That, in my judgment, is the foundation of our title to Oregon, and of all the title we have to any of the territory we possess. It is the foundation of the title by which you, Sir, occupy that chair, and by which we are now called on to occupy Oregon, and cannot do it without the termination of the convention in which we have agreed that we will not occupy it."

What are we to think of the sanity of the man and the assembly by whom such things were enacted? or, if they are sane, are we to conclude that they are prepared to cloak acts of robbery and spoliation under pretences of respect for divine authority?

THE QUEEN left the Isle of Wight on Friday morning, accompanied by Prince Albert, the children, and the royal suite; and, travelling by the usual routes, reached Buckingham Palace shortly after one o'clock. The privacy of royal life at Osborne House was perfect. Not a single arrival fell to be chronicled; nor did a break occur in the early walks of the Queen and Prince Albert, their drives in the afternoon, or in the walking and equestrian exercises of the children.

MR. TWYFORD, for several years a magistrate at the chief police office, in Bow-street, has resigned his office, and Mr. Henry, of the Lambeth court, has been appointed to succeed him. Some two or three weeks ago, a case was brought before Mr. Twyford, of two fellows having decoyed away several female children, and cohabited with them—when this sapient magistrate dismissed the charge, saying that there was no evidence to prove that it was against the children's consent that they were taken away. Since then, the attention of Sir James Graham has been called to the case—partly through the instrumentality of the *Times'* reporter, and, in consequence of what the Home Secretary may have said, Mr. Twyford has thought it best to resign.

LONDON PEACE SOCIETY.—The Rev. William Stokes, late of this town, has just completed a most encouraging tour of nine weeks' duration, in Hampshire, on behalf of the above society. He was everywhere received with enthusiasm, and his object recognised with general interest. Mr. S. delivered thirty-nine lectures, besides other addresses, in the county, and his views were brought before the minds of at least ten thousand persons. Several auxiliaries to the peace were formed, or placed in a state of formation; others were renewed in their operations, and it is generally expected the interests of the Peace Society will be better supported in this county than they have been.—*Birmingham Pilot*.

THE LATE DR. CAREY.—At a meeting, held the other day, of the Preston Bible Association, one of the deputation, the Rev. W. Ackworth, vicar of Rothley, related the following anecdote, in reference to the first missionary, Dr. Carey:—He was once talking with a friend about the doctor, when he remarked:—"Dr. Carey was an extraordinary man. When he worked in this country we could not exactly call him a shoemaker, but a sort of cobbler. Some gentlemen asked me if he was a good hand at the business. 'No,' I said, 'for I used to order eight shoes at a time, with the expectation that out of the eight, I should find two to fit me, for though he could make one shoe well, he never could make another to fit it.'" The anecdote necessarily excited much laughter.—*Bradford Observer*.

LOSS OF LIFE FROM LIGHTNING.—An appalling instance of the effects of lightning occurred on Thursday last, at Bulmer, near New Malton, to a young man who was in his father's garden, when he was struck in the face by the electric fluid and instantaneously killed; the father of deceased was in the garden, some ten or fifteen yards from his unfortunate son, and although he received a violent shock, is now nearly recovered.

RAILWAY TELEGRAPH FROM MANCHESTER AND LIVERPOOL TO LONDON.—It is now determined to fix the railway telegraph from both Liverpool and Manchester to London, by which information may be transmitted from London to Manchester or Liverpool, and vice versa, in three minutes or less!

We learn from the first annual report of the Metropolitan Complete Suffrage Association that, during the past year, the committee have received, amongst many other annual subscriptions, one of £10 from Earl Radnor. We rejoice that there is at least one member of the House of Peers courageous enough to avow his support of Complete Suffrage and Anti-state-church principles.

The *Morning Post*, speaking of a rumour that Mr. Gladstone is to come in for Dorchester, says, "This farce of election, to serve family purposes and arrangements, will no longer be quietly permitted." Is the *Post* prepared to support another schedule A?

THE PEACE QUESTION IN ENGLAND AND AMERICA.

(From a Correspondent.)

It is earnestly hoped that the following beautiful passages, taken from an excellent letter addressed by an American blacksmith (Elihu Burritt) to his English correspondent, will find their way amongst all classes in this country, and that all those who are interested in the great cause it advocates will use every means in their power to promote it:—

While labouring for man in the light of that great revelation, "God hath made of one blood all nations of men for to dwell on all the face of the earth," what a blessed thing it is for the race that there are ties of relationship stronger than the bonds of mere consanguinity, a unity of spirit by which millions may be more than brothers. Brotherhood is the best Anglo-Saxon term we have to express the idea; but that falls short of conveying its full scope and spirit. If it were not for the fact that terms of Latin derivation have no inner life of meaning to take hold of the heart, "unanimity" might comprehend the condition prescribed to the human family, both by the gospel of God and the gospel of nature, and laboured and prayed for by every true disciple. To carry out this mighty idea, and to bring in this heavenly-like condition of "unanimity," seems to be the destiny and duty of the Anglo-Saxon race. And as the preliminary victory in this world embraces the conquest of love, how cheering it is to contemplate the progress of that moral union which is winding its eternal bonds around two nations, whom God made one, to fill the earth with "unity!" Let us rejoice as we feel these bonds strengthening around us—as we witness the social tendencies of the age, and the interests and sympathies which are melting down our jealous nationalities, and merging us, "like kindred drops," in one commonwealth and brotherhood.

In that long and heroic struggle which you have passed through against slavery, you have acquired a susceptibility of sympathy for the enslaved in every land; and we feel that sympathy breathing around us here in our desperate conflict with the inhuman system which Great Britain has banished from her empire. Your liberty-breathing words are wafted to our ears on the wings of the wind, and they strengthen us in this day of stern trial. Our enslaved millions have heard of your great doings for humanity, and the American slaveholder feels the pressure of your sentiments in the moral atmosphere around him. With all our machinery of murder and brute force, I thank God that neither your country nor mine can repel the foreign invasion, or suppress the domestic insurrection of moral power, free thought, and sentiments big with humanity. Our nation can brag, if it will, of the battle of New Orleans, and boast of the prowess of its arms in driving back the British army with defeat; but, with all its guns and paid fighters, it cannot repel the invasion, or prevent the landing and lodgment in the citadel of the country's heart, of a single English thought that comes, in the might of humanity and truth, to thunder to a guilty conscience, "It is not lawful for thee to hold this man or this woman as a slave."

So, on the other hand, all that we have done, or hoped to do, for the cause of freedom and the elevation and equality of our fellow-beings in America, has begotten a strong sympathy for those abroad who are crushed to the earth by institutions calculated to multiply and perpetuate the most unrighteous inequalities of condition. We feel a deep interest in your efforts to dethrone these institutions, and to rectify these inequalities, in your country; and these counter currents of sympathy are bringing our two nations nearer together. Let this tide of sympathy become a gulf-stream between us. Let us strengthen it by every influence and association in our power. If I may use a phrase borrowed from my profession, let us endeavour "to weld" the two countries together, so that they shall learn and teach war no more.

And among the great enterprises of philanthropy, in which the good men of both nations are uniting, what can there be better calculated to promote this happy unity, than the heaven-born cause of peace?—a cause that embraces all the interests of humanity! The peace-band in this country is growing larger, warmer, and stronger. Our hearts are cheered with the report of your doings in England, and we long for more free and fraternal correspondence with you. Notwithstanding the present ebullition of the godless war-spirit in this country, growing out of its position towards Mexico, the principles of peace were never making better progress among the reflecting portions of the community. A new impulse has been given to the cause, and new efforts are in contemplation and prosecution for its advancement. The newspaper press is now open to the cause, and we are using it to some manifest effect.

For myself, a little plan of my invention has succeeded to an extent that fills me with gratitude to God; I, at first, began by writing a short article on the subject of peace; and then taking forty or fifty printed duplicates of it, and sending them to as many newspapers. These articles were copied by a great number of journals, which encouraged me to increase the number of duplicates of my subsequent articles. I now send out, once a fortnight, 500 of these slips to 500 different papers, scattered all over the country, from Nova Scotia to New Orleans, and nearly to the Rocky Mountains. I cannot tell how many of these papers insert my articles, but about 200 come to me, with them published in their columns as original; so I hope that I am talking, through this wonderful medium, to two millions of human consciences every week, on the subject of peace. But we want to have a more warm-hearted correspondence with the friends of the cause in England. We want to prove to our people that the principles of peace are progressing on both sides of the Atlantic, and that the beating of swords into ploughshares is going to be a natural and simultaneous feat among Christian nations. We want to have you contribute to our peace literature, and we would be happy to do the same by you. We intend to turn our *Peace Advocate* into a monthly magazine, which shall rank high with our best periodicals, sustained by contributions from our ablest pens, and we would hope to enroll many of our English friends in the list of our contributors.

Many of the readers of this publication, doubtless, have talents that would enable them to contribute to the American peace literature, to the advantage of both nations and to their own credit and satisfaction; and how, it may be asked, could they employ those talents better? We cordially hope that our American friend's suggestion on this subject will be met with the attention it deserves; and that every one who feels an interest in the promotion of Christianity or the welfare of his fellow-men, and who has the ability to promote these objects by his or her pen, will avail themselves of the present time, when the national mind is opening to the fearful evils of war, on whatever pretext undertaken. Any communications addressed to Mr. A. J. Naish, Globe-foundry, Moor-street, Birmingham, will be forwarded to America, if approved.

ELECTION INTELLIGENCE.

STAFFORD ELECTION.—Mr. Lawrence Heyworth retired from the contest on Wednesday. The main reason of his withdrawal was the dissatisfaction expressed by a number of the electors at his refusal to spend money in treating. The nomination took place on Thursday. The candidates were Captain Carnegie, the late member, on the Ministerial side; Dr. Sleigh, of Brill House, Bucks, on the Protection side; and Mr. E. Watkin, of Manchester, on the League interest. The show of hands was in favour of the last-named gentleman, who, however, declined going to the poll. On Friday the polling took place. At nine Dr. Sleigh had polled a vote. Every hour, however, added to the number; and at four o'clock the aggregate was found to be twenty-five. Captain Carnegie polled 733; and he was declared duly elected, Dr. Sleigh admitting that he had been honourably and fairly defeated.

THE REPRESENTATION OF LEICESTER.—We understand that Mr. Bright has written to decline, at any rate for the present, being put in nomination as a candidate for the representation of Leicester, in the event of a general election. The committee of delegates have, in consequence of this communication, decided upon taking no further steps for the present; and have adjourned for a time.—*Leicester Mercury*.

REPRESENTATION OF OLDHAM.—At the meeting of electors and non-electors, on Saturday last, Mr. James Holliday, Mr. Fox, of London, and Mr. John M. Cobbet, were proposed as candidates for the borough of Oldham, in the place of General Johnson, who has signified his intention of resigning. On a show of hands, a majority was given in favour of Mr. Holliday; but, since the meeting, we have been informed it is not likely that gentleman, who is a cotton manufacturer in Oldham, will stand. If this be correct, there is not a doubt that Mr. Fox will be returned without opposition. It is said there are already a majority of electors pledged to vote for Mr. Fox.—*Liverpool Mercury*.

REPRESENTATION OF WIGAN.—It has been finally arranged by the Free-traders of Wigan to return W. E. Gladstone, Esq., the new secretary for the colonies, as the representative of this borough, in the place of Captain Lindsay, who declines to defend his seat. As the Free-traders of all parties have agreed in this choice, of course Mr. Gladstone will be returned without opposition.—*Ibid.*

THE WINDSOR ELECTION.—Mr. Neville, the new Lord of the Treasury, was re-elected for Windsor on Saturday, without opposition. At the conclusion of the proceedings, which were of no especial interest, Mr. Neville proposed a vote of thanks to the Mayor, which his worship acknowledged by thanking the hon. gentleman for the manner in which he had proposed his health [roars of laughter]. He was unacquainted with public speaking, and his health was so often drunk in small parties that he fancied he had been at one of them [renewed laughter].

REPRESENTATION OF SOMERSET.—Sir A. Hood and Mr. Moody decline coming forward as candidates for Somersetshire. It appears, from their statements, that their names have been unwarrantably used in the requisition lately hawked about this county, calling upon Messrs. Acland and Dickenson to resign.—*Bristol Mercury*.

DEGREE.—On Wednesday last the Senate of the University of Glasgow conferred the degree of LL.D. on William B. Hodgson, Esq., Principal of the Mechanics' Institution, Liverpool.

ANOTHER VOLUNTARY REDUCTION OF FACTORY HOURS.—On Saturday evening last, the workmen of Thomas Barnes, Esq., at Farnworth Mills, near Bolton, waited upon their respected employer to consult with him on the propriety of adopting eleven hours per day as the time they should work, instead of the present twelve hour system. We have great pleasure in announcing, that Mr. Barnes agreed to the suggestion, and intends to pay the same wages as heretofore, when working an hour per day longer.—*Preston Chronicle*.

THE SEASON.—While the European papers are filled with paragraphs containing evidences of the extraordinary precocity of the season, there are letters from North America which exhibit a singular contrast with the former statements. In certain States of the Union, and principally in North Carolina, Massachusetts, and Kentucky, the weather has been more severe than any experienced at the same season since 1719.

A PLAYFUL FELONY.—As a country woman, with her market basket on her arm, was admiring a bit of finery in a draper's window, at York, her partner in life came up, without being noticed by her, and perceiving her intense gaze at what she could not purchase, he secretly abstracted a handkerchief from her basket, and went his way in joyful anticipation of his wife's vexation upon her discovering its absence. Unluckily for the joker, a gentleman, to whom the parties were strangers, observed the trick, and directed a constable to secure the villain. The robber was seized on the pavement, and instantly carried before a magistrate. In the meantime, the unsuspecting woman was informed of her loss, and hurried away to identify the luckless handkerchief. She did so—it was her own, the very one which she had been deprived of, and, turning with honest indignation to look at the thief, she exclaimed with astonishment and fear, "Oh, lauks! gentlem-n, it's my husband!" The arm of the law was paralysed. The prisoner was the robber of his own property; the magistrates laughed, the gentleman and the constable laughed, and the charge being laughingly dismissed, the liberated husband and his artless wife posted away, to tell their village neighbours what awful things had happened to them at York.

AMERICAN ATLANTIC MAIL STEAMERS.—We learn that the American Government have accepted a contract for the conveyance of the American mails over the Atlantic. Six large and powerful steamers, it is stated, are to be provided, and the ports of departure are to be Liverpool and New York.—*Liverpool Albion*.

OUR TRADE AND COMMERCE.

Some interesting returns have just been laid before the House of Commons, which exhibit the following interesting results.

In 1820 the number of vessels in this country was 25,374; the tonnage 2,648,593; the number of men employed, 174,514. In 1841 there were 30,052 vessels, of 3,512,480 tons, manned by 210,198 men. In 1844 there were 31,320 vessels, of 3,637,231 tons, and 216,350 seamen.

The number of British vessels entered inwards in 1832 was 10,762, whose united burden was 1,936,846 tons; the foreign vessels were 3,865, of 561,047 tons. In 1845 the number of British vessels was 15,964, and their tonnage 3,669,853; the number of foreign vessels 7,895, and their tonnage 1,353,735.

The declared value of British and Irish produce and manufactures exported from the United Kingdom to foreign countries and other colonial possessions was—

In 1827	£36,860,376	In 1843	£51,279,709
In 1841	51,634,623	In 1844	58,384,292
In 1842	47,381,023		

The net revenue of the customs, and the amount of duty received from corn, from 1839 to 1845, were as follows:—

	Revenue.	Corn Duties.
In 1839	£21,583,997	£1,098,858
In 1840	21,784,499	1,156,636
In 1841	21,898,844	568,340
In 1842	21,025,145	1,363,969
In 1843	21,033,717	758,293
In 1844	22,504,821	1,098,382
In 1845	20,196,856	367,008

The quantity of silk of all kinds entered for home consumption in 1814 was 2,119,974 lbs.; in 1824 it had risen to 4,011,048 lbs.; in 1834 it was 4,522,351 lbs.; and in 1844 it amounted to 6,208,021 lbs.

The declared value of British silk goods exported from the United Kingdom in each year between 1826 and 1845 exhibits since the year 1835 a comparative decrease. The value of the silk exported in 1826 was £168,801, but in 1835 this amount had increased to £973,786; in 1837 it had fallen to £503,673; and although from that time the value declared continues to increase, it had in 1845 only reached £764,424.

The quantities of foreign silk manufactures retained for home consumption since the removal of the prohibition upon them in 1826, exhibit a gradual rise from 115,278 lbs. in 1827, to 310,153 lbs. in 1845.

The table respecting wool and woollen manufactures, in the parliamentary papers from which we take these facts and figures, is especially interesting; but we have only space to give a few of the results, which prove that an increased importation has had the effect of increasing instead of lowering the price of domestic produce. In 1824 the number of pounds of foreign and colonial wool imported was 22,564,485, and the price of Southdown wool 1s. 2d. a pound. In the following year the duty upon colonial wool was removed; the import increased to 43,816,966 lbs., and the price of Southdown wool simultaneously rose to 1s. 2d. a pound. During the next twenty years, the price fluctuated from 6d. to 1s. 8d. a pound; and, in 1843, it was 11½d., with an import of 47,785,061 pounds. In 1844, the duty upon foreign wool was entirely removed; the quantity entered for consumption increased to 65,079,524 lbs.; and the price of English wool rose at once to 1s. 2d. In 1845, the amount imported had further increased to 76,828,152 lbs., and the price of domestic wool had risen to 1s. 4d.

Between 1831 and 1845, the declared value of British exports of woollen manufactures had risen from £5,389,124 to £8,741,728.

In 1842, the total amount of revenue, exclusive of the corn duties, was £32,178,814; in 1845, it was £33,415,431, although, during that period, the amount of customs and excise duties remitted was £5,197,074.

The amount of reductions in the public expenditure effected by the repeal of the duties on auctions and glass, in 1845, is not less than £52,036.

A number of extracts from the letters of glass manufacturers in every part of the kingdom, stating the immense increase of consumption consequent upon the removal of the glass duty, is appended to the important paper from which we have made these extracts.—*Times*.

FOUR COMETS VISIBLE.—Surely, a congress of meteors, of the highest class, is assembling in the heavens! "What," says the Signor de Vico, "can this crowding together of comets mean?" Two more have been detected; one by Herr Brorsen, at Kiel, on the 26th ult., and the other by Signor de Vico himself, at Rome, on the 20th,—following so nearly the same track in the heavens that the one may easily be taken for the other. It is stated that on Wednesday last they were only about fourteen degrees distant from each other. These make the third and fourth comets which, in the absence of moonlight, would now be visibly above the horizon immediately after dark; and of these two latter, if the air be clear, it is probable both will be visible to the naked eye on Sunday.—*Athenaeum*.

TEMPERANCE CONVENTION.—The *National Temperance Chronicle* announces that the "National Society" have determined to hold a "World's Convention" in London, to commence on the 4th of August next. This date is fixed for the convenience of the American friends of the Temperance movement; and a call is made on all societies in this and other countries to appoint delegates to represent them in the Convention.

FIRE AT LEICESTER.—On Saturday night, the extensive factory belonging to Messrs. Harris and Hamels, cotton and India-rubber web manufacturers, at Braunstone-gate, Leicester, was burnt to the ground. The fire is supposed to have originated in an escape of gas from the main pipe that supplied the building coming in contact with the fire in the engine room. The machinery, which is costly and complicated, is nearly all destroyed, and the effects of the conflagration will be severely felt by a large body of people who were employed in that part of the factory. The damage is estimated between £4,000 and £5,000. The property is insured, but, from the stoppage of the works and the inability of the firm to complete certain orders, the proprietors will be very severe losers.

LITERATURE.

A Manual of Natural Philosophy, with Recapitulatory Questions on each Chapter, and a Dictionary of Philosophical Terms. By J. L. COMSTOCK, M.D., and R. D. HOBLYN, A.M., Oxon. London: Adam Scott, Charterhouse-square.

THIS manual is a republication of the popular treatise on natural philosophy, by Dr. Comstock, of Hartford, in the United States, a writer who has earned a well-merited reputation in the pursuit of physical science. It is admirably adapted for the use of schools, and, indeed, of all persons who are desirous of procuring, at the greatest economy of time and labour, a popular acquaintance with the leading principles of natural philosophy. As an elementary work, requiring for its perusal no mathematical attainment, it is at once simple, intelligible, and, in most parts, familiar. Numerous diagrams are given in explanation of the text; each chapter is followed by a series of questions for the purpose of examination; and, at the end, there is a dictionary of scientific terms. The peculiar merits of the present publication over Dr. Comstock's treatise are, the addition of about one hundred pages, an entire new chapter on heat, and the introduction of various passages tending more clearly to elucidate the text.

The Manifested Oneness of the Church of Christ; with some Reasons for not joining the proposed Evangelical Alliance. A Sermon. By the Rev. HUGH M'NEILE, M.A., Hon. Canon of Chester, and Incumbent of St. Jude's, Liverpool. pp. 27. Hatchard.

WE notice this sermon because we like its tone. Mr. M'Neile is decided in his views, and in his expressions of them. He is seldom caught doubting or hesitating. What with many would amount only to a probability is with him a "demonstration." He is a thorough Churchman, has very fixed notions respecting Dissent, and Voluntarism, and Independency, and is not ashamed or afraid of giving utterance to them. And yet there is not a single word that we recollect which, as Nonconformists, we could honestly object to, in the sermon before us. We differ from the preacher, but cannot say that we disapprove of his language or his temper.

The text of the sermon is John xvii. 20, 21—a passage which the author takes some pains to show does not apply to the subject in connexion with which it is so often quoted. Mr. M'Neile is a Millenarian, expects the speedy coming of Christ, and his personal reign on the earth. Of course he does not believe that the "union of the church" will be "the conversion of the world." His doctrine is, that Christ prays for the oneness of the entire church at his second appearing—the oneness of all believers of all ages and countries, they being raised from the dead—which oneness will produce the conviction of the world, not its conversion—its belief of Christ's Messiahship, which, so far from implying salvation, is possessed by devils. The passage, therefore, according to him, is altogether misused when it is applied to moral or ecclesiastical unity among the living disciples of Christ. We give his theory and leave it. We would just say, however, that without receiving his interpreting principle—modern Millenarianism—there are several ideas in his application of it which may suggest the inadmissibility of the text as commonly used.

The chief part of the discourse is occupied with reasons for not joining the Evangelical Alliance. Mr. M'Neile declines doing it—not because he has "any leaning towards Tractarianism," nor because of "any repugnance to Dissenters, as such," nor because of peevishness and spite, on account of his not having "originated the movement, and not being able to become a prominent leader in it"—but because he does not think that co-operation, as against Popery, can be carried on honestly and efficiently by the opposite parties forming the Alliance. The argument on this subject is not made out very satisfactorily—yet we are by no means convinced that it is without force.

On the whole, we recommend our readers to read this sermon, merely adding the concluding sentence:—

"If we cannot add to our true and happy union, at least, let us guard, watchfully and prayerfully guard, against adding to our divisions. I am persuaded, my brethren, that Churchmen and Dissenters will act best, most efficiently for the glory of God, and, in the long run, most peacefully here on earth, by acting separately. We cannot so overlook, or rise above one another's mistakes, as cordially and conscientiously to co-operate with one another in detail, but we may each serve our common heavenly Master in our own way; and he can and will so overlook all our mistakes on all sides, as to save gloriously all who love the Lord Jesus Christ in sincerity and truth."

Heaven Physically and Morally Considered: or, an Inquiry into the Nature, Locality, and Blessedness of the Heavenly World. By JOSEPH ROBERTS. pp. 97. Dyer and Co. 1846.

THE publication of this volume, we are grieved to hear, originated in circumstances of "painful and protracted affliction." The author, a young minister of promise, has been disabled from discharging his ministerial duties by an illness of long continuance, and has endeavoured to employ a portion of his time for his own and others' profit, by the composition of this little work. We sympathise with him in his sorrow, and sincerely hope that his work may "prove useful, by affording some degree of light and comfort to those who are sitting in darkness, or who, with weary steps, are pursuing their pilgrimage to the New Jerusalem."

The discussion is divided into two chapters. In the first are considered the "materiality," "locality," "magnitude and splendours," and "stability" of heaven. In the second, "the intellectual and moral character of its inhabitants," "their employments," the "manifestations of the Divine presence and favour enjoyed" by them, and their "different degrees of glory." Under these heads the author

has brought together much important and interesting matter. While he has avoided vain speculation, he has exercised an intelligent and independent mind. The style is easy and elegant. We trust the volume will have a goodly sale.

Instructions about Heart-work; and a Companion for Prayer. By the Rev. RICHARD ALLEINE, sometime Rector of Batcombe, Somerset. Revised and Corrected, with a Biographical Sketch of the Author. By the Rev. JOHN S. STAMP. pp. 340. John Mason, 14, City-road. 1846.

Mr. RICHARD ALLEINE was a man of some note in his day, and the author of several valuable works on subjects of experimental and practical godliness. The one before us is full of weighty matter, well worthy the attention of all who are earnestly set upon "heart-work." It is got up in a very neat and beautiful manner.

A Brief Commentary on the First Epistle of St. Paul to the Thessalonians. By the Rev. ALEXANDER S. PATTERSON, Glasgow. pp. 126. Edinburgh: T. and T. Clark, 38, George-street. London: Hamilton, Adams, and Co. 1846.

EVANGELICAL, plain, and practical.

An Example for Young Men: a Memoir of John Daglish, of Newcastle-upon-Tyne. By SAMUEL DUNN. pp. 62. Snow. 1846.

An interesting account of one who appears to have been a conscientious and amiable Christian youth.

The Native Irish and their Descendants. By CHRISTOPHER ANDERSON. Third Edition, improved. pp. 275. W. Pickering; Hamilton, Adams, and Co. 1846.

The design of Mr. Anderson in this work is to show how much may be done for the education of the Irish people through the medium of their own language. On this subject he has bestowed much attention, and historical research has combined with personal observation to bring him to the important conclusion—that scriptural knowledge may be considerably advanced in Ireland by the cultivation of the native language. A large proportion of the peasantry, especially in the most Catholic parts of Ireland, speak their own tongue, which they cherish as a precious relic of nationality, and as alone adequately expressive of the vivid conceptions of their ardent minds. Much of their aversion to scriptural truth arises from its having been always presented to them in an English dress; and we are persuaded, that much would be done towards their reception of sound religious teaching, were their feelings in this respect duly consulted. It is a problem worth some consideration, how far the national tendencies of the Irish might be encouraged and developed consistently with the common interest of the United Empire. The peculiarities of distinct races cannot be safely overlooked by any government, and we think that a total disregard of them, in respect to the Irish people, has been a fruitful source of bad legislation—

Naturam expellas furca, tamen usque recurret.

Warmly do we commend Mr. Anderson's book to the public notice. It contains a fund of information useful to the philologist, and agreeable to the general reader. To every well-wisher of poor Ireland it must prove an acceptable volume. The disinterestedness of the author deserves the highest praise: he will devote the profits of this edition, as he has of the two preceding ones, towards the education of the native Irish in their own tongue.

Would that we could promise him a grateful acknowledgment of his services from the immediate objects of his benevolent regards, but priestism in Ireland, whether Papal or Protestant, is unfavourable to popular education.

PUBLICATIONS RECEIVED.

1. *The Talents.* By R. W. DALE.
2. *Notes on the Epistle to the Romans.* By W. WALFORD.
3. *Lectures to the Working Classes.* By W. J. FOX. Vol. III.
4. BOHN'S STANDARD LIBRARY:—
Roscoe's Leo X. Vols. I. and II.
Schlegel's Philosophy of History.
5. *Two Orations against taking away Human Life under any Circumstances.* By THOMAS COOPER.
6. AMERICAN PUBLICATIONS:—
Sumner's True Grandeur of Nations.
The Constitution a Pro-Slavery Compact.
Can Abolitionists Vote or take Office under the United States Constitution?
A Report of Massachusetts Anti-Slavery Society.
7. *The Wesleyan Centenary Hall Spirit-raults Exposed.* By JAMES BUCKLE.
8. *The London Teetotaler.* Parts I. and II.
9. *A Few Words on the Evangelical Alliance, to Congregational Ministers.*
10. *The Holy Bible, with more than Twenty Thousand Emendations.* Royal 8vo. Ditto demy 16mo.
11. *The Heavenly Home.* By THOMAS WALLACE.
12. *The Way to Health, Beauty, and Happiness.* By R. WEAVER.
13. *The Dressmaker's and Milliner's Advocate.*
14. *The Christian's Spiritual Song Book.* By JOHN STAMP.
15. *The Herald of the Churches.* No. I.
16. *Memoir of W. A. Taylor, Jun.*
17. *The Christian Treasury for March.*
18. *The Duty of Secession from a Corrupt Church.* By WILLIAM GOODALL.
19. *La Voix du Colporteur Biblique.* Par G. DE FELICE.
20. *The Aristocracy of England.* By JOHN HAMPTON, JUN.
21. *Seventh Annual Report of the French Canadian Missionary Society.*
22. *Geography Simplified.* By a MEMBER OF THE SOCIETY OF FRIENDS.
23. PUBLICATIONS OF THE RELIGIOUS TRACT SOCIETY:—
Closet Hymns and Poems. By J. EDMISTON.
Jamaica Enslaved and Free.
The Writings of the Doctrinal Puritans.
James's Pastoral Addresses.
24. *Results of Hydropathy.* By Dr. JOHNSON.

THE FAMILY COMPANION.

MADemoiselle JULIE; OR, WITCHCRAFT FOR THE ARISTOCRACY.—Could it be credited, if it were not known as a positive and melancholy truth, that it is by the upper classes of society, by our aristocracy, that quacks, charlatans, pretenders, and impostors of all sorts, are most especially patronised? I will not intrude upon your crowded columns any general proofs of this fact, although scores of most pertinent illustrations present themselves. Indeed, the thing is undeniable; is notorious. What is its explanation? Can it be ought else than this—that among a portion of this class of the community, with all their refined and fashionable culture and accomplishments, science and logic, and all sound knowledge, scientific truths, and the modes of investigating them and judging of their nature, their evidence and value—are as little known as among their social antipodes? If such is the fact, it is one as melancholy to contemplate as it is deeply to be deplored: it is more—it is discreditable, unjustifiable, fraught with much present evil, and ominous of more. I give the following brief narrative, as explaining and illustrating, and (I hope) justifying the observations and animadversions which precede. I leave to the reader all comment on the case. To me it seems to speak for itself, "with most miraculous organ," disclosing secrets of the most humiliating and portentous kind, in quarters where, least of all, such disclosures should be possible. During the last six months there has been allocated in the near neighbourhood of the most fashionable precinct of the West-end, a certain young Frenchwoman, known by the name of Mademoiselle Julie, who has obtained a great reputation among our aristocracy as a curer of diseases. She is about twenty years of age, obviously from her manners and conversation, of the lower order of society, ill-educated, and indeed illiterate. She is accompanied by her mother, a person in manners and bearing even inferior to her daughter, and by a gentleman who is said to be the brother-in-law of the mother. These people at present occupy good furnished lodgings in a street opening into one of the West-end squares. Their principal operations are performed at home; but Mademoiselle also condescends to visit patients at their own houses, more especially those of high rank and title. The system adopted by Mademoiselle Julie is too ingenious and too well calculated to attract attention from the class by whom she is patronised, to allow us to doubt that it has been adopted after mature consideration and with malice aforethought. The system of the fair Julie has the singular merit not only of combining these two celebrities, [homoeopathy and mesmerism] but of selecting their most attractive and agreeable parts, and separating them from all that is offensive and troublesome. Thus armed, thus accomplished, is it surprising that her success has been great, or, that from the first day of her descent upon the realms of fashion, she has gone on conquering and to conquer? This is the system of our wise-woman of the West-end:—The sick person cuts off a lock of her or his own hair "close to the head," places it, unpropaned by other touch, upon a piece of white silk, folds this with his or her own hand, and finally deposits it in an envelope of clean paper. This facile and self-executed ruse of the lock is all that is required of the patient in the first instance. No doctor intrudes with his troublesome and disagreeable questions; no pulse need be felt, no tongue need be shown; no horrid percussor or more horrid stethoscope need frighten the gentle breast from its propriety. The lock is shorn, the deed is done; the dropped *Morning Post* is picked up, the new novel is resumed; the ripple of a moment vanishes, and the surface of life is tranquil as before. The next step is to convey the precious lock to the cell of the wise-woman, where the real business begins. This is transacted as follows:—The uncle or mother of Julie magnetises or mesmerises her by some of the ordinary manipulations, and she falls asleep almost instantly (time is precious to those who are paid by the half-hour). The hair is then placed in her hand by the person who brings it; this person is put *en rapport* with her, by simply touching her hand once; she removes the coverings from the mystical lock, takes it into her hand, and then commences a very active and elaborate process of rubbing, and squeezing, and picking it with the right hand, while it is held by the left: occasionally, also, she smells it. When this process has continued a few minutes she begins to touch and press her own body with the fingers of the right hand, moving them from one place to another, sometimes rapidly, sometimes slowly, but finally dwelling preferably on one place, which she continues to press and manipulate more mystically and earnestly, and at last exclusively. It is then easily guessed that here is the site of the patient's principal malady, and the guess is soon verified by the words of the Pythoness. These words are waited for by the uncle, pen in hand, and are immediately committed to paper as they are uttered slowly, interruptedly, and in a subdued, sleepy tone. The record is made in the first person singular, as if the fair Julie were the patient. 'I feel a pain,'—'I feel a sensation,' &c., a mode of expression which is accounted for by the transcendent fact, of which both Julie and her *confère* assure us, that through the mystic influence of the lock of hair by the intermingling of its (i.e. the patient's) magnetic fluid with her own, she, poor soul, is, for the nonce, made the recipient of all the aches, pains, sensations,—in short, of all the morbid symptoms of the unseen sufferer, who may, for anything she knows or cares, be hundreds of miles distant. Having exposed the ills of one region, she passes to another, then to a third (as the case may be), and so on until she has given the full, true, and particular account of all the patient's diseased organs and their various symptoms. This is what the doctors call the *diagnosis* of the disease (viz., the settling its nature and name), which is followed by its *prognosis*, or exposition of its result; and, last of all, comes the treatment. This is set about as follows:—A small box or tray containing upwards of two hundred tiny bottles is set before her. These bottles are those used by the homoeopaths, each containing its multitude of globules of medicated sugar of milk, with the name of the

contained remedy pasted on each. She passes her fingers rapidly over the corks of this multitude of bottles, and selects three or four, when the rest are put aside. She sniffs at the selected few, and at length fixes on one: this is the certain remedy for the disease, if it is remediable, or its *emollient*, if it is incurable. The half-sovereign is then paid, and the *séance* breaks up. During the whole course of the proceedings, Julie remains with her eyes nearly or wholly closed, and speaks in a subdued tone; but exhibits no special indication to the observer of being in any peculiar condition but what might be expected from any person performing the part that is performed by her. She converses freely with the person originally placed *en rapport* with her, and answers any question he may put in relation to the patient or to herself. The writer proceeds to detail at length the result of two visits made by himself to Mademoiselle Julie at the suggestion of a gentleman of rank, for one of whose relations she had prescribed. He submitted to her two cases, and placed a memorandum of the nature of each case in a sealed envelope, to be opened at the close of the sitting and compared with the written revelations of the fair seer. Her replies in each instance were altogether beside the mark—in fact were an egregious failure. "I will only say (says the writer), that not an iota of evidence exists in favour of the alleged fact of her being in that peculiar state termed by adepts, mesmeric or magnetic sleep, or somnambulism. To mine and to all common eyes, she seemed simply to be a very zealous but bungling fortune-teller, as wide awake as her nature permitted, but with her eyes shut."—Abridged from the *Athenaeum*.

SIR ROBERT PEEL.—About fifty years of age, well-built, powerful, rather tall, head of remarkable form, more inclining to breadth. The relation of the three crowns, so far as I could judge from a general view, and from his still abundant dark-grey hair, in tolerable harmony: the forehead not high, as is generally the case where the head inclines to breadth. Physiognomy expressive of much firmness, united with a certain thorough prosaic and keen sagacity. In conversation with persons of elevated rank, the expression, with all firmness of circumspection, falls readily into a tone of *douceur*, with which the attitude of his body, at the same time, harmonises. His language is elegant, circumspect, and well-sustained. I always saw him dressed plainly, in black, with a white neckcloth, and without the insignia of any orders. I add some remarks, communicated to me upon his recall to the distinguished position which he occupies as Prime Minister:—"Peel is quite grown up to his position. By birth, belonging to the people; by early connexion with the University of Oxford, involved in all that is termed Conservatism—he seemed to be quite peculiarly formed for his time and office. Respecting his talents, there can be but one opinion. He is, besides, richly endowed with physical powers; and, with large means, assuring his perfect independence; for the English have a proverb, 'An empty bag will not stand upright.' In daily intercourse, he is said to be cold and stiff, and is without personal intimate friends."—Dr. Carus, a German Physician.

THE UNQUIVOCAL PEER.—A SKETCH IN THE HOUSE OF LORDS.—When I had been in the gallery a few minutes, I rose half up, and stretched over the front seat to see who were immediately below. One of those there I took to be Lord Brougham, though I was not quite sure. I had looked down upon the crown of his head, and saw that head bald on the top, with grey hairs on the sides. I looked again, and now I saw his profile, for he had turned round to talk to another lord, and I knew him by the profile. A minute after I looked and had another view of him. His feet were stretched out, and his body thrown back in a position of rest, so that the tweeds which he wore, with the dark dragoon-like stripes up the sides, were exposed at full length. Again I looked, and he was in another position of rest. He had thrown himself upon the other side, and was speaking to another lord over his shoulder. Two minutes, exactly by the clock, after this, I looked over again, and he was not there, but had removed to another seat, and was sitting composedly with his arms folded. The noble lord was now within view. He was close to Lord Cottingham, and very nearly behind the Marquis of Lansdowne, who was speaking. He let his arms drop quietly, turned round, and spoke to the Marquis of Clanricarde. He turned from the Marquis of Clanricarde, and removed half way back to the seat where I at first saw him sitting. Here he sat down and seemed to be at ease, with his feet stretched out, his frock coat thrown back, his right elbow on the back of the seat, and his left hand rubbing a prominence behind his left ear. I withdrew my eyes to look elsewhere; and when one minute by the clock, or hardly so much, had elapsed, I looked again, and he was not there. One of the clerks had gone out and left a vacant seat at the table, and the noble lord was in the occupation of that seat examining a large book which was lying on the table. In about five minutes the clerk returned, and his lordship, giving him his seat, went across the House, and bent himself down as if speaking to Lord Ellenborough. Then he returned to his original seat, and sat about a minute and a half, looking to and listening to Lord Lansdowne, with his right hand placed on the top of his head backwards. Thus I left him sitting while I glanced across the House to a noble lord who sat on a back seat with a florid open countenance, and a white waistcoat on his broad ample chest. Behold, in a twinkling, the erratic lord was at that side of the House stretching over the front seat, and speaking to this nobleman. This was the Earl of Wicklow, so I was told. From the Earl of Wicklow his lordship glided up the House near to the bishops, and disappeared in the rays of light which, as already said, hid from me the Lord Chancellor and the woollack. All these movements were made while not one other peer, or bishop, or person, in the House, save the clerk, who went out and came in, had moved from his place. The Duke of Wellington still sat with his hat over his eyes, his arms folded, and his venerable head bowed down. Once again the peer, who seemed to have no resting-place, emerged from the effulgent obscurity before the throne, and returned to his original seat. Here, one hand was on his knee, and the other was, as before, rubbing the prominence behind his ear. Then he threw himself

back on the seat, and leaned his head on his open right hand, stretching out his feet, as if he had at last attained repose. There was no repose. He suddenly removed himself, and sat down beside the solid Lord Campbell. Two minutes after this he was at the table, and again back to his original place, where he sat with his hands alternately on his knees and on his head, rubbing his fingers behind his ears one moment, and the next moment on the upper part of the posterior region. At last he sprang to his feet, forward to the table, and addressed the House. He, like the previous speakers, and like all who spoke that night, was for coercion to Ireland; only, in his estimation, the coercion bill of the Government did not go far enough.—Reuben, in the *League*.

THE HORRORS OF WAR!

On hearing the Tower Guns fired at Night in London, to celebrate the late Slaughter in India; and on reading the Speeches on the subject, by Members of both Houses of Parliament, on the 2nd of March, 1846.

Hark! 'tis the booming cannon's roar,
Breaking the tranquil calm of night,
While armed hosts their squadrons pour
To mingle in the gory fight.

And can it be, that life was given
To be thus wantonly destroyed?
Can Christians lift their fronts to Heaven,
And glory in being thus employed?

Forbid, forbid, the insidious thought!
Great God of Mercy! God of Grace!
Whose Holy Word hath ever taught
The brotherhood of all our race!

Can He, whose everlasting throne
Is based on justice, truth, and love,
Hear with delight the victim's groan,
And carnage, blood, and death approve?

The widow's shriek—the orphan's tear,
Will these delight th' angelic throng?
And will they cease their harps, to hear
Such sounds, as sweeter than their song?

Oh! for a trumpet's stirring blast
To wake the world from its false dream
Of "glory,"—and to bid it cast
Its idols in Oblivion's stream!

Yes, we implore Thee, Prince of Peace,
Hasten thy kingdom—bid it come!
Let war, with all its horrors, cease,
And man enjoy his peaceful home.

Make Senates tremble, when they dare
To take Thine awful name in vain,
And say that Thou, great God! wert there,
Strengthening their arms to kill the slain!

That from Thy throne Thou lookedst down
With joy upon the murderous band;
And cheer'd them on, to seek renown
By slaught'ring men whom Thou hast made.

Oh, blasphemy! most dark—profound—
Could but an angel from above
Descend to cast his glance around,
And answer—No! for "God is love."

Let hostile nations learn from Thee
That man was made for nobler ends:
To live united, happy, free—
To die as brothers, kindred, friends!

And after death to live again
In purer worlds, with higher bliss;
So that a heavenly crown to gain,
Should be our highest aim in this.

To feed the hungry—clothe the meek—
Comfort the mourner—free the slave—
Instruct the ignorant—help the weak—
Are these not worthy of the brave?

To rescue life,—and not destroy.
Forgive, as we would be forgiven:
On Earth let these our deeds employ,
And thus we may prepare for Heaven.

British and Foreign Institute, J. S. BUCKINGHAM.
March, 1846.

SONNET.

Forth from his drear abode in realms of night,
The Prince of Darkness ventures into day,
And through the earth once more pursues his way,
Calling it his, and claiming as his right
The diadem of universal might.
But how he's changed since last it own'd his sway!
No sword or faggot, now, his hands display.
He seems an angel, clothed in robes of light,
And by his soft address, and softer smiles,
Bewitches thousands to embrace his cause;
But God shall rise, and disappoint his wiles,
And magnify his own all-righteous laws.
Soon shall the tyrant close his boastful reign,
And leave his iron sceptre for his chain.

E. F. HUGHES.

GLEANINGS.

NO RULE WITHOUT AN EXCEPTION.—To comeliness of countenance the possession of a nasal organ is essential. How beautiful is the face of nature; and yet we look in vain for her nose!

PANCAKES BY POST.—On Shrove Tuesday, a tradesman of Monmouth sent presents of six pancakes to some nephews and nieces through the post-office.—*Gloucester Journal*.

The late Mr. Gally Knight, M.P., has bequeathed, at the death of his wife, his Firbeck property, consisting of the mansion and 1,281 acres of land, to the ecclesiastical commissioners, to be applied by them for charitable uses.

A CASE OF BARTER.—A good-natured man, the other day, stepped into a newspaper office, and proposed to advertise his wares, if they would take coffins for pay!—*American Paper*.

A BITTER TRUTH.—We level the poor to the dust by our general policy, and take infinite credit to ourselves for raising them up again with the grace of charity.—*Fonblanque*.

In a recent list of bankrupts, the following name occurs:—"The Honourable Francis Henry Needham (carrying on business under the name of Lawrence), dressing-case maker."

A Mr. Smith demanded compensation from the Cork and Bandon Railway Company, for the injury which would be done to the *milk of his cows* by reason of the noise, steam, and smoke of the locomotives in their transit!

Sir John Ross, the arctic voyager, in consequence of his bankruptcy, has lost his appointment as Consul-general at Stockholm, the salary of which was £550.

Small pills, composed of flour, sugar, and about one-sixtieth part of phosphorus, are a very attractive and efficacious poison for rats.

In the arctic regions, when the thermometer is below zero, persons can converse more than a mile distant. Dr. Jamieson asserts, that he heard every word of a sermon at the distance of two miles.

A WHALE IN LIVERPOOL.—The Welsh steamer Cambria arrived in Liverpool on Friday morning, having a huge Greenland whale in tow. The monster is forty-one feet in length, and was towed by the Cambria from Carnarvon-bay, where it was taken, having got entangled with the rocks. It will prove a rich prize.

It is said that the artillery recently turned with such fatal effect against the British troops in India, was purchased in this country about five years ago, by General Ventura, for the late Rajah Runjeet Singh.

ENCOURAGEMENT TO PERSEVERANCE.—The Brighton, the London and Birmingham, and the Great Western Companies have all reduced their fares for passengers, (and partly, we believe, also their charges for goods,) and the result has been that they have drawn more money in a given period after these alterations were made, than they had done in the same period of time before they came into operation.

A prize-fight between two men named Cleghorn and Reilly, which took place on Tuesday, at Blythe, about ten miles from Newcastle-upon-Tyne, resulted in the death of Reilly on the following day.

The *Preston Guardian* announces that the potato disease has made its appearance in the new crop. "Potatoes grown in frames, which had thrown up shoots eighteen inches high, have been dug up, and found so much affected as to be unfit for use. Some which had been planted out of doors, the shoots of which had not appeared above ground, have been examined, and found also affected, the shoots in many cases being rotten."

ARRIVAL OF FOOD FROM AMERICA.—A large American bark, thirty-nine days from New Orleans, has arrived at this port. The cargo consisted of 3,250 barrels of flour, 600 sacks of maize, and a quantity of salt beef and pork.—*Falmouth Packet*.

THE EARL OF CATHCART has been appointed Governor-general of the British North American colonies, in room of Lord Metcalfe.

THE POTATO CROP OF THE COMING SEASON.—We wish we could this week say to our readers—there is not so much cause for alarm concerning the next potato crop, and that anticipations of its impending ruin are unfounded. On the contrary, every new fact which comes to light renders the danger more apparent, and we must repeat our warning that there is no certainty that any English or Irish potatoes will be fit for seed. That some will prove good is very probable; we do not in the least doubt that many persons will again have sound crops; but in the present state of our knowledge it is quite impossible to say who, because sound sets cannot be distinguished from unsound ones, and therefore the cultivation of the potato is literally reduced to a game of chance.—*Gardener's Chronicle*.

MEETING OF LABOURERS ON LOCKERIDGE DEANE.—On Tuesday evening a meeting of "protected" Wiltshire labourers took place on Lockeridge Deane, near Marlborough. The Deane was thronged with hundreds of men, whose white smockfrocks literally glittered in the bright moonlight, and made an impressive picture among the old grey stones—memorials of bygone days. The strongest feeling in favour of free trade was manifested, and it is not too much to say that, in this neighbourhood, the "glory of protection has departed," never more to return.—*Wilts Independent*.

BIRTHS.

Feb. 20, at Manchester, the wife of Mr. D. RHYS STEPHEN, Baptist minister, of a son.

March 7, at Stone Farm, Broadstairs, Mrs. GEORGE BERRY, of a daughter.

MARRIAGES.

Recently, at the Independent chapel, Northgate-street, Bury, by Mr. Rutter, of Stansfield, Mr. A. ANDERSON, Independent minister, of Bures, to ALICE, second daughter of Mr. Benjamin DECARLE, stone mason.

March 10, at the Independent chapel, Morton-in-Marsh, by Mr. John Averill, minister, Mr. TOMBS, of Morton, to Miss BARNES, of Loughborough.

March 12, at the Old Meeting, Westbury, by Mr. R. Harris, minister, Mr. ROBERT MOULE, to Miss CATHERINE SAINSBURY, both of Westbury.

March 9, at Chelmsford, by Mr. G. Hobill, Wesleyan minister, Mr. WILLIAM HATCHER, of Shoreditch, London, to Miss SAUL, daughter of Mr. William Saul, of the former place.

March 10, by license, at the Independent chapel, Castle-street, Great Torrington, by the pastor, Mr. James Buckpitt, Mr. ROBERT CRAIGIE, banker, to Miss ELEANORA FRIENDSHIP, both of Great Torrington.

March 11, at the General Baptist chapel, Boston, by Mr. W. J. Matthews, Mr. JOHN WARD, draper and grocer, of Falmouth, to MARY, daughter of the late Mr. PEPPER, farmer, of Boston West.

March 14, at the Independent chapel, Dudley, by the pastor, Mr. John Raven, Mr. WILLIAM GRAY, to Miss MAURICE, both of Dudley.

DEATHS.

Sept. 21, in New Zealand, aged 31, Mr. JOHN SKYRINGTON, Wesleyan minister. He went to New Zealand in 1841, and formed a station among a large tribe called the Ngatiruanui, residing southward of Mount Egmont. He expired when listening to a sermon in his own chapel.

Nov. 5, 1845, at St. Nicholas, in the Cape Verde Islands, ZACHARY WILLIAM, second son of H. W. MACAULAY, Esq., her Majesty's Commissioner in the British and Portuguese Mixed Commission established at Boa Vista, in the said islands.

March 2, aged 75, DANIEL ASHER ALEXANDER, Esq., of Baring-crescent, Exeter.

March 5, at Ryde, after three months' deep affliction, Mr. T. S. GUYER, in the 57th year of his age, and the 29th of his pastorate over the Independent church in the above town. The deceased was many years secretary to the Hampshire Association, and for more than twenty, supplied the pulpit of Hoxton chapel, London, in the month of February. The church, the town, the county, has lost a man of deep piety, extraordinary talent, imbued with understanding and wisdom.

March 8, after a long and painful illness, sustained with Christian meekness, MARTHA, the beloved wife of Mr. M. SAUNDERS, minister, of Haworth, York, in the 53th year of her age.

March 9, aged 71, Mr. JOHN VINCOMBE, for many years deacon of the Church of Christ, East Budeleigh, Devon. He is deeply regretted, and deservedly respected, by a numerous circle of friends.

March 9, at the house of her father, aged 29 years, HARRIET, the wife of Mr. CRISP, of London, and only daughter of Mr. John Childs, of Bungay.

March 9, at Petersfield, Hants, Mr. DAVID TODMAN, aged 69, father of Mr. William Todman, minister, of Yardley Hastings, Northampton.

March 13, suddenly, ROBERT LOGAN, farmer, near Hamilton, eldest son of the late Andrew Logan.

Lately, in London, DAVID WILLIAMS, known to the public by the name of "Publicola," under which signature he was in the habit of

contributing letters of an infidel tendency to a well-known Sunday newspaper. March 16, at his residence at Clay-hill, Tottenham, in the 71st year of his age, Mr. EDWARD HOLMES, father of Mrs. E. Miall, of Holloway.

TRADE AND COMMERCE.

Friday, March 13.

The following buildings are certified as places duly registered for solemnising marriages, pursuant to an act of 6 and 7 William IV. cap. 85:—

Independent chapel, Allerton, Yorkshire.
Wesleyan chapel, Chorlton-upon-Medlock, Lancashire.

BANKRUPTCY ANNULLED.

COLES, HENRY PHARSON, Suffolk, innkeeper.

BANKRUPTS.

BROADHEAD, DAVID, and HALCRO, AUGUSTUS JOHN, Leeds, stock brokers, March 26, April 16: solicitors, Messrs. Williamson and Co., Gray's Inn, London; and Mr. Cariss, Leeds.

GRIFFITH, MILLS, and PHARSON, PHILIP, New Bond-street, tailors, March 20, April 24: solicitors, Messrs. Wood and Fraser, Dean-street, Soho.

HARDING, WILLIAM, Stockport, cotton-manufacturer, March 25, April 15: solicitors, Messrs. Coppock and Wooliam, Stockport; and Mr. J. Coppock, Cleveland-row, London.

HUBERT, THOMAS, High-holborn, lighterman, March 24, April 30: solicitor, Mr. Tribe, Barge-yard-chambers, Bucklersbury.

SCHOLEFIELD, JOSEPH, Cheapside, cutler, March 24, April 24: solicitors, Messrs. Reed and Langford, Friday-street.

SHIPTON, AARON, and JENKINS, JOSEPH WISE, Small's-mill, Painswick, Gloucester, clothiers, March 30, April 27: solicitor, Mr. W. T. Paris, Stroud, Gloucestershire.

SUTTON, THOMAS, jun., Atherstone, Warwickshire, draper, March 24, April 28: solicitors, Mr. Wratlaw, Rugby; and Messrs. Tarleton and Newton, Birmingham.

WEST, JOSEPH ELLIS, and TENNANT, HENRY, Leeds, stock-brokers, March 24, April 13: solicitors, Mr. H. Walker, Furnival's Inn, London; and Mr. Blackburn, Leeds.

DIVIDENDS.

Daniel Lawrence Walker, Rochdale, Lancashire, tailor, first div. of 1s. 4d.: 35, George-street, Manchester, any Tuesday—Betty Thorniley, Broadbottom, Cheshire, grocer, second div. of 6d.: 35, George-street, Manchester, any Tuesday—John Marland, jun., Todmorden, Lancashire, roller-maker, first div. of 9s.: 35, George-street, Manchester, April 7, or any subsequent Tuesday—Joseph Joblin Ayton, South Shields, Durham, linen-draper, second div. of 3d.: 57, Grey-street, Newcastle-upon-Tyne, any Saturday—James Dowle, Chesham, wine-merchant, second div. of 8d.: 19, St. Augustine's-place, Bristol, any Wednesday—David Selden and William Hynde, Liverpool, merchants, further div. of 8d.: 12, Cook-street, Liverpool, March 25, or any subsequent Wednesday.

SCOTCH SEQUESTRATIONS.

ROBERTSON, JOHN, Glasgow, iron-merchant, March 20, April 17.
STEVENSON, ROBERT, and Co., Glasgow, sewed muslin-manufacturers, March 17, April 7.

Tuesday, March 17.

The following buildings are certified as places duly registered for solemnising marriages, pursuant to an act of the 6th and 7th William IV., c. 85:—

The General Baptist chapel, Pinchbeck, Lincolnshire.

Four Elms chapel, Four Elms, Kent.

The Independent chapel, Ponder's End, Middlesex.

The Wesleyan Methodist chapel, Ashton-under-Lyne, Lancashire.

DECLARATION OF INSOLVENCY.

BOTHAMS, THOMAS, Nottingham, victualler.

BANKRUPTS.

AUSTEN, JOSIAH, Devonport, draper, March 27, April 21: solicitors, Messrs. Soles and Turner, Aldermanbury, London; and Mr. William Joseph Little, Devonport.

BLACKMAN, THOMAS, Biddenden, Kent, house agent, March 24, April 28: solicitors, Messrs. Piercy and Hawkes, 15, Three Crown-court.

BURMAN, WILLIAM EDWARD, of 120, and now or late of 82, High-street, Whitechapel, hat dealer, March 26, April 27: solicitor, Mr. Ambrose, Chancery-lane.

BROWN, THOMAS DUNLOP, Liverpool, commission merchant, March 27, April 24: solicitors, Messrs. Vincent and Co., Temple, London; and Mr. William Jones, Liverpool.

COOPER, THOMAS, 22, New Bond-street, umbrella manufacturer, April 1, 28: solicitors, Mr. James Thomas Pullen, 14, Basinghall-street.

DAY, FREDERICK, Hemel Hempstead, money scrivener, March 24, April 30: solicitors, Mr. J. T. Grover, Bedford-row; and Messrs. Smith and Co., Hemel Hempstead.

DURDEN, EBENEZER HENRY, Standish, Gloucestershire, manufacturing chemist, March 30, May 4: solicitors, Mr. Brisley, Pancras-lane, London; and Mr. W. T. Paris, Stroud.

GOODRIDGE, RICHARD, late of Exeter, baker, April 1, 23: solicitors, Mr. Fox, Finsbury-circus, London; and Mr. John Hull Terrell, Exeter.

HARGOOD, WILLIAM, Manchester, merchant, March 30, April 21: solicitors, Messrs. Williamson and Hill, Verulam-buildings, Gray's Inn, London, and Messrs. Myers and Birbeck, Manchester.

LANGFORD, GEORGE, Southampton, grocer, March 27, April 28: solicitor, Mr. George Fitch, 15, New Bridge-street, Blackfriars.

LITTLER, SAMUEL, Liverpool, draper, March 27, April 24: solicitors, Messrs. Reed and Langford, Friday-street, Cheapside, London; and Mr. Thomas Dodge, Liverpool.

POILE, CHARLES, Rye, Sussex, merchant, March 27, April 28: solicitors, Messrs. C. W. and C. H. Lovell, 14, South-square, Gray's Inn; and Mr. G. S. Butler, Rye.

ROBERTS, JOHN, Playn Derwen, Denbighshire, farmer, March 21, May 1: solicitors, Messrs. Williamson and Hill, Gray's Inn, London; and Mr. Edward Jones, Bryn Hyfryd, Mold.

ROBINSON, THOMAS, Swansea, grocer, March 27, April 28: solicitor, Mr. J. J. Leman, Bristol.

SLEDGON, THOMAS, Derby, cotton spinner, and Liverpool, cotton broker, March 27, April 24: solicitors, Messrs. Gregory and Co., Bedford-row, London, and Messrs. Rogerson and Ratcliffe, Liverpool.

STREETER, THOMAS, High-street, Camden-town, draper, March 21, April 30: solicitors, Messrs. Reed and Langford, Friday-street, Cheapside.

TRIBE, SARAH, Liverpool, innkeeper, April 3, 24: solicitors, Messrs. Westmacott and Co., Gray's Inn, London; and Mr. W. K. Tyrer, Liverpool.

DIVIDENDS.

Archibald Morton, Archibald Rodick, and Charles Morton, Wellingborough, Northamptonshire, bankers; first div. of 2d.: 13, Old Jewry, any Wednesday—William London, sen., and William London, jun., Exeter, curriers; first div. of 8s. 9d.: Gandy-street, Exeter, March 30, and any following day—James Summers, Cambridge, cabinet maker; div. of 1s. 9d.: 1, Sambrook-court, Basinghall-street, any Friday—Robert Hutchinson, 4, Jewry-street, Aldgate, leather seller; div. of 10d.: 1, Sambrook-court, Basinghall-street, any Friday—John Littlewood, 23, New Bond-street, hosier; div. of 4s.: 1, Sambrook-court, Basinghall-street, any Friday—James Driver, Slawston, Leicestershire, victualler; first div. of 1s. 1d.: 27, Waterloo-street, Birmingham, any Thursday—Ambrose Brooks, Newport, Shropshire, scrivener; final div. of 3d. and 1-3rd part of a penny: 27, Waterloo-street, Birmingham, any Thursday—John Lamb and Thomas Lamb, Kidderminster, engineers; final div. of 1d.: 27, Waterloo-street, Birmingham, any Thursday—James Welch Braddick, Bristol, tanner; third div. of 1s. 0d.: 18, St. Augustine's-place, Bristol, any Wednesday—Joseph Raymond King, Bath, druggist; div. of 5d.: 19, St. Augustine's-place, Bristol, any Wednesday—William Ockleston, Liverpool, hide merchant; div. of 1s. 9d.: 19, South Castle-street, Liverpool, any Monday.

BRITISH FUNDS.

	Wed.	Thur.	Fri.	Sat.	Mon.	Tues.
3 percent. Consols ..	95	95½	96½	96½	95½	95½
4½ percent. Account ..	96½	96½	96½	96½	96½	96½
3 percent. Reduced ..	—	—	—	—	—	—
New 3½ percent. ..	—	—	—	—	—	—
Long Annuities ..	—	—	—	—	—	—
Bank Stock ..	—	—	—	—	—	213
India Stock ..	—	—	—	—	—	261
Exchequer Bills ..	36pm	35pm	35pm	35pm	37pm	35pm
India Bonds ..	—	—	—	—	—	—

FOREIGN FUNDS.

Belgian	98	Mexican	31 1/2
Brazilian	82 1/2	Peruvian	39
Buenos Ayres	39	Portuguese 5 per cents	27 1/2
Columbian	18 1/2	Ditto converted	56 1/2
Danish	89	Russian	109
Dutch 2 1/2 per cents	60	Spanish Active	26 1/2
Ditto 4 per cents	95	Ditto Passive	5 1/2
French 3 per cents	84	Ditto Deferred	16 1/2

RAILWAY SHARES.

Birmingham & Gloucester	125	London & Croydon Trunk	21 1/2
Blackwall	8	London and Greenwich	9 1/2
Bristol and Exeter	83	Ditto New	130
Eastern Counties	21	Manchester and Leeds	130
Edinburgh and Glasgow	72	Midland Counties	144
Grand Junction	215	Ditto New Shares	31
Great North of England	217	Manchester and Birmingham	114
Great Western	146	Midland and Derby	23
Ditto Half	82	Norwich and Brandon	36 1/2
Ditto Fifth	22 1/2	South Eastern and Dover	73
London and Birmingham	219	South Western	27
London & Birm. 4 Shares	26	Trent Valley	96
London and Brighton	64	York and North Midland	

MARKETS.

MARK LANE, MONDAY, March 16.

The supply of English wheat from Essex, Kent, and Suffolk this morning was very small; fine dry samples of white, being much in request, commanded an advance of 1s. per qr., but this improvement was not obtainable upon the general runs. With the exception of an occasional buyer for the interior, and a small parcel or two taken by the millers, there was nothing doing in bonded. Best barley is 1s. per qr. higher; other qualities, and also beans, remain unaltered in value. White peas continue difficult of disposal, but grey and maple find a ready sale at fully last week's prices. Fine oats are the turn dealer, but the trade is slow for inferior qualities.

Wheat, Red	43 to 58	Malt, Ordinary	48 to 50
Fine	60 to 63	Pale	52 to 60
White	56 to 63	Rye	34 to 40
Fine	62 to 67	Peas, Hog	30 to 32
Flour, per sack	46 to 57	Maple	31 to 33
Barley	23 to 25	Boilers	35 to 38
Malting	30 to 35	Beans, Ticks	32 to 34
Beans, Pigeon	34 to 38	Wheat	18s. 0d.
Harrow	32 to 39	Barley	8 0
Oats, Feed	21 to 23	Oats	6 0
Fine	23 to 27	Rye	9 6
Poland	22 to 26	Beans	7 6
Potato	24 to 26	Peas	7 6

WEEKLY AVERAGE FOR MARCH 13.		AGGREGATE AVERAGE OF THE SIX WEEKS.	
Wheat	54s. 10d.	Wheat	54s. 8d.
Barley	29 3	Barley	36 3
Oats	21 10	Oats	21 8
Rye	33 6	Rye	33 1
Beans	34 11	Beans	35 0
Peas	33 8	Peas	35 0

SEEDS, MONDAY, March 16.

Several parcels of cloverseed were received during the past week from France and Germany, which had the effect of causing prices to recede 2s. per cwt. on Friday. At this abatement there was a good demand to-day, and a rather large extent of business was transacted. Linseed and linseed-cakes sold slowly at slightly reduced rates. Quotations of most other kinds of seeds remained precisely the same as on this day se'nlight, with but little doing.

POTATOES, SOUTHWARK, Waterside, March 16.

The arrivals since this day se'nlight have been very liberal from the northern districts, and those cargoes of Scotch reds that arrived on Monday and Tuesday last were very fortunate, as they were sold at from 90s. to 100s., after which the arrivals became so large that lower prices were submitted to; but the weather has been more seasonable, and the demand for Scotch and York reds has been considerable, at the following quotations: York Reds, 90s. to 140s.; York Regents, 80s. to 110s.; York Shaws, for plants, 80s. to 100s.; Scotch Reds, 70s. to 85s.

HOPS, BOROUGH, Monday, March 16.

Hops have been rather dull lately, and prices are scarcely maintained. The supply was rather larger.

PROVISIONS, LONDON, Monday, March 16.

For Irish butter the demand has been unsteady and trifling. With the exception of fine quality (the value of which was fairly supported), prices were lower and uncertain, varying according to the views of buyers and sellers. Of foreign, the best Friesland sold at from 12s. to 12s. per cwt. Bacon, at a decline of 1s. to 2s. per cwt., met a slow and limited sale landed and on board. Bale and tierce middles not much sought after, and the turn cheaper. We quote prices 44s. to 48s. landed, according to quality, size, &c.: on board, some sales were effected at 46s. to 47s. for prime sizeable meat, but not to any extent. Hams and lard dull, and prices fully 2s. per cwt. lower. The cheese market is very dull, no one inclined to buy but from hand to mouth. Prices:—Double Gloucester, 62s. to 64s.; single ditto, 48s. to 52s.; Cheshire, 50s. to 76s.; Derby, 56s. to 60s.; American, 50s. to 56s.

BUTCHER'S MEAT, SMITHFIELD, Monday, March 16.

The dead markets being dull, and the attendance of buyers limited, the beef trade was in a very sluggish state, and, in some instances, the quotations were in favour of the buyers—the highest figure for the best Scots being 4s. 4d. per 8lbs. The numbers of sheep were again small, yet the mutton trade was dull, at a decline in prices of 2d. per 8lbs. Lambs moved off steadily, at from 5s. 8d. to 7s. per 8lbs. In calves very little was doing, yet last week's prices were supported. The pork trade was inactive, at previous figures.

Price per stone of 8lbs. (sinking the offal).

Beef	2s. 10d. to 4s. 4d.	Veal	4s. 10d. to 6s. 0d.
Mutton	3 10 to 5 6	Pork	3 8 to 5 2

HEAD OF CATTLE AT SMITHFIELD.

Beasts.	Sheep.	Calves.	Pigs.
Friday	757	2,980	131
Monday	2,529	17,700	60

NEWGATE AND LEADENHALL MARKETS, Monday, March 16.

Per 8lbs. by the carcase.			
Inferior Beef 2s. 6d. to 2s. 8d.	Inf. Mutton 3s. 8d. to 3s. 10d.	Middling do 2 10 to 3 0	Mid. ditto 4 0 to 4 4
Prime large 3 2 to 3 4	Prime ditto 4 6 to 4 8	Prime large 3 2 to 3 4	Prime ditto 4 6 to 4 8
Large Pork 3 6 to 4 6	Small Pork 4 8 to 5 2		

WOOL.

The market for wool has undergone no alteration of any moment, and the demand is steady. Leeds, March 13.—Foreign wools have not been in much request during the past week, and only a limited amount of business has been transacted. Prices remain steady.

COTTON.

LIVERPOOL, March 14.—Cotton is in fair demand, and less freely offered, the market closing firmly with last week's quotations of American fully supported. Egyptian remains without alteration or improvement in price. In Brazil, Pernam is in demand, at 4d. per lb. advance. Maranhão and Bahia are in fair demand, at former rates. In Surat a moderate business is going on, but prices are steady.

TALLOW, Monday, March 16.

The market is firm, notwithstanding the falling off in the delivery. On the spot, there is no fine yellow candle to be had under 43s.; and in new Y. C., for the autumn, a fair quantity has been done during the past week, at 42s. per cwt., in bond. Town tallow is 43s., net cash, for good fresh fair melted.

PRICES OF LEATHER AT LEADENHALL, Tuesday, March 10.

Raised Butts, 15d. to 17d. per lb.; Crop Hides, 30 to 35lb., 10d. to 11d.; ditto, 40 to 45lb., 11d. to 13d.; ditto, 50 to 60lb., 12d. to 17d.; Foreign Butts, 9d. to 17d.; English ditto, 12d. to 24d.; Dressing Hides, 10d. to 12d.; ditto, shaved, 11d. to 16d.; Saddlers' Hides, 11d. to 15d.; Horse Hides, English and German, 12d. to 17d.; Horse, Spanish, 16d. to 18d.; ditto, without Butts, 13s. to 20s. 6d.; Seal Skins, 8d. to 20d.; Basils, 6d. to 9d.

HAY, SMITHFIELD, March 14.—At per load of 36 trusses.

Meadow	63s. to 88s.	Oat Straw	30s. to 32s.
Clover Hay	90 to 120	Wheat Straw	33 to 35

COAL EXCHANGE, March 13.

Stewart's, 15s. 3d.; Hetton's, 15s. 0d.; Braddyl's Hetton's, 14s. 9d.; Lambton, 14s. 3d.; Adelaide, 14s. 6d.; West Hartlepool, 12s. 6d. Ships arrived this week, 545.

ADVERTISEMENTS.

Recently published,

THE IMPORTANT INQUIRY—HOW WILL IT END?—or, the CONTRAST BETWEEN REAL and NOMINAL CHRISTIANS. Attempted in Verse, by an AGED PILGRIM. With Introductory Observations upon the Author's sentiments of the state of true piety in the present day. And an Appendix, comprising various Detached Pieces in Prose and Verse. 8vo, p. 56. Price 1s. sewed, and in cloth binding, 1s. 6d.

AYLOTT and JONES, Paternoster-row.

NOTICES OF THE WORK.

Editor of the *Temperance Journal*.—"This excellent little volume contains a series of reflections upon most important and interesting subjects in verse and prose, relating chiefly to practical religion, and the momentous concerns of death and eternity; and cannot be seriously read without exerting a useful influence. We hope it will be widely circulated, and that the good seed thus sown by the aged pilgrim (in his eighty-first year) may fall on good ground, and bring forth fruit to the honour, praise, and glory, of the ever-blessed Redeemer."

The Rev. J. Woodwork, of Tonbridge Chapel (Extract).—"I like the title and its contents, which are highly interesting and important, and afforded me much pleasure in perusing. The author evidently dwells on the great things of the kingdom."

The Rev. J. Wallis, President of the General Baptist Academy, in conversation with another minister, observed that, having read the little work "How Will It End?" he thought it well calculated to do much good, and only required to be known, to be sought after and read.

Nonconformist.—"The author of this little work is evidently influenced by the purest motives. He suggests many topics of reflection, which are of the greatest weight and seriousness."

General Baptist Repository.—"The poem, the title of which is given above, contains many serious thoughts appropriately expressed, by an aged pilgrim who has made many observations on the inconsistencies of religious professors. We were rather disposed to wish the poem had been extended, and several of its important suggestions considerably amplified. The volume contains also several detached pieces in prose and verse. That on the 'Love of Truth' appears to be the most elaborate; and the verses 'To my own Soul,' written by the author on entering upon a new year, will not fail of exciting a deep interest in pious minds."

Universe.—"We understand, from an authentic source, that the writer of this unpretending, yet valuable little work, has almost, in point of age, finished his course. He deserves, therefore, to be heard; and sure we are that those who hearken to his counsels will be both pleased and profited by them. They are sound and salutary. The spirit which pervades this volume is highly devotional, and the tendency of the whole eminently good."

LITHOGRAPHY.—Messrs. MACLURE, MACDONALD, and MACGREGOR, General Lithographers, beg to call attention to a peculiar feature in their system of conducting business; namely, their having a large and permanent staff of assistants, in all the varied departments of the art, on the premises; which arrangement, they submit, gives a force and effect to immediate production unattainable by other means, and which is obviously of great advantage to those who may require their services, independently altogether of the excellency of their work.

London Establishment, Saville-house, 6, Leicester-square; Liverpool Establishment, 18, Fenwick-street; Glasgow Establishment, 57, Buchanan-street.

Vacancies for two pupils; one in the Writing, the other in the Artistic department.

THE PERFECT SUBSTITUTE for SILVER.

The high estimate formed by the public during the ten years WILLIAM S. BURTON'S (late RIPPON and BURTON'S) chemically purified material has been before it, (made into every useful and ornamental article usually made in silver, possessing, as it does, the characteristic purity and durability of silver,) has called into existence the deleterious compounds of "Albata Plate," "Berlin Silver," and other so-called substitutes; they are at best but bad imitations of the genuine articles manufactured, and sold only by him.

Table Spoons and Forks, full size, per dozen.	Fiddle Pattern.	Threaded Pattern.	King's Pattern.
D assert ditto and ditto, ditto.....	12s.	28s.	50s.
Tea ditto and ditto, ditto.....	10s.	21s.	25s.
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